

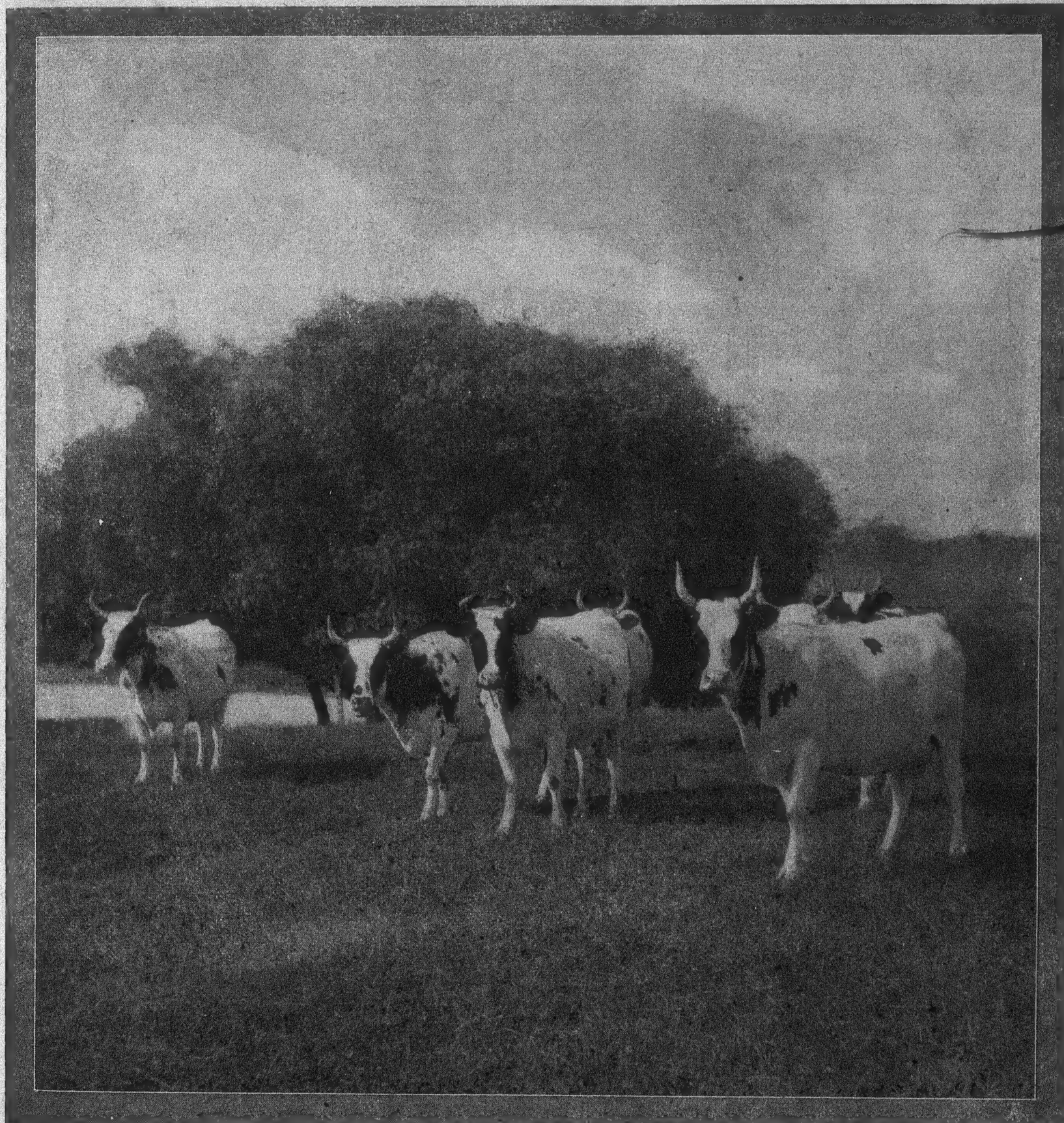
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

May 15, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



In Pastures Green

Circulation over 38,000 weekly

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 2

This series of twelve tire tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying by helping the motorist to determine beforehand what service he may expect from the various tires he is considering. The next advertisement in this series will appear in next week's issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Thickness

The previous Michelin advertisement that appeared in The Grain Growers' Guide on May 8 showed you how the quantity of mileage-giving rubber and fabric can be gauged by weighing the tire.

There is another equally effective way to measure the quantity of materials used—and that is to measure the actual thickness of tread.

Almost any dealer can supply you with cross sections of the tires he carries in stock. Take a ruler and measure the thickness of their treads.

You will find that here again the Michelin Universal has a big advantage. In the 34 x 4 size, for example, the solid though flexible mass of wear-resisting rubber and fabric is almost an inch thick. Note also that the broad tread

distributes the load and wear over a large traction surface.

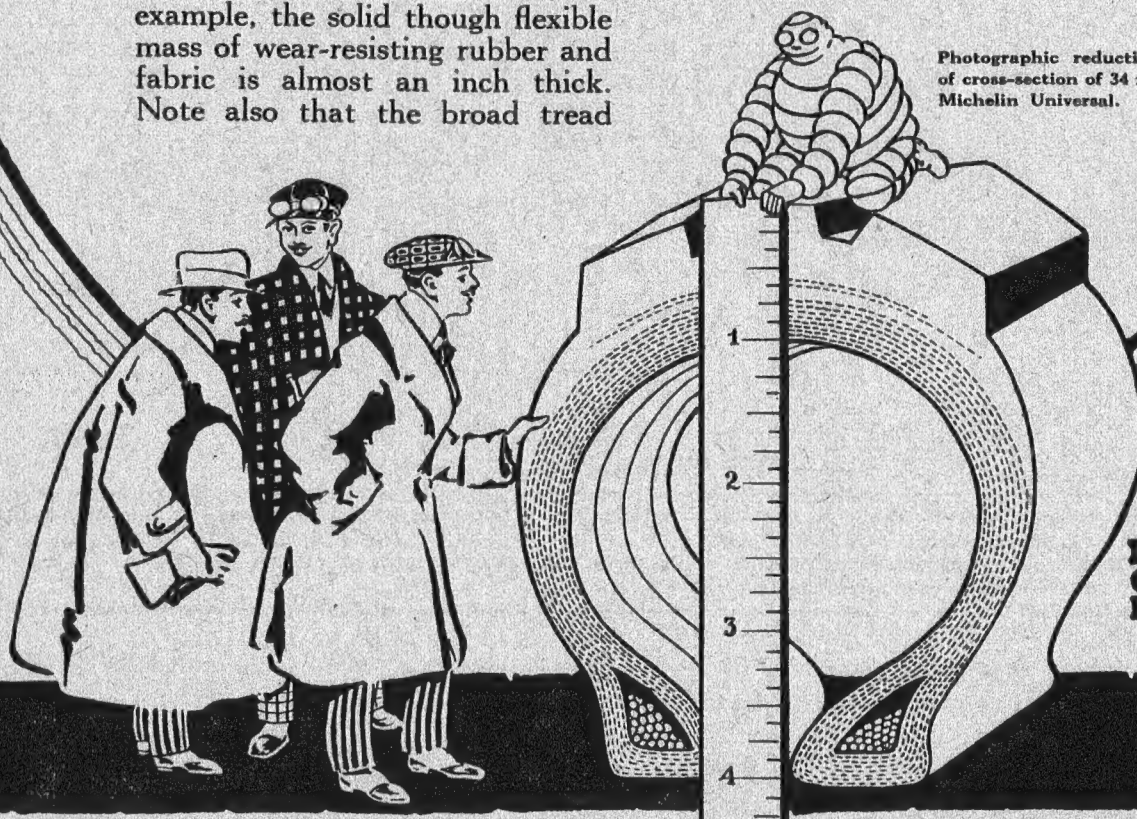
The quantity of materials in Michelin Universals is greater, just as the quality of materials is better.

Though moderate in price, Michelins are unsurpassed in durability even by the most expensive tires.

Photographic reduction of cross-section of 34 x 4 Michelin Universal.



Look for this Sign on Leading Garages



**Extra Thick Tread
Gives Michelin's
Extra Durability**

Michelin Tire Company of Canada Ltd.

782 St. Catherine Street, West

Montreal, Canada

SOLD BY LEADING TIRE DEALERS IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA

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A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

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When requesting a change of address, subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The Yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

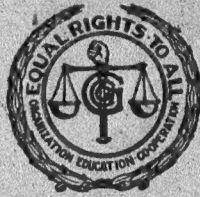
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: **E. A. WEIR**, **R. D. COLQUETTE**, **NORMAN P. LAMBERT** and **MARY P. MCALLUM**

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Commercial Display: 20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display: 16 cents per agate line. Classified: 5 cents per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

This Machine Will Kill Sow Thistles!

One man at St. Agathe, Man., says: "A portion of our 375 acres of summerfallow was infested with sow thistle. We used a **Forkner**, cultivating six inches deep, and since that time scarcely a plant has sprouted or shown signs of life."

A—Strong, well braced elevated platform from which steel levers regulating sections are operated. Long levers make sections easily raised and lowered.

D—Spring seat on platform out of dust where operator can easily control machine and teams.

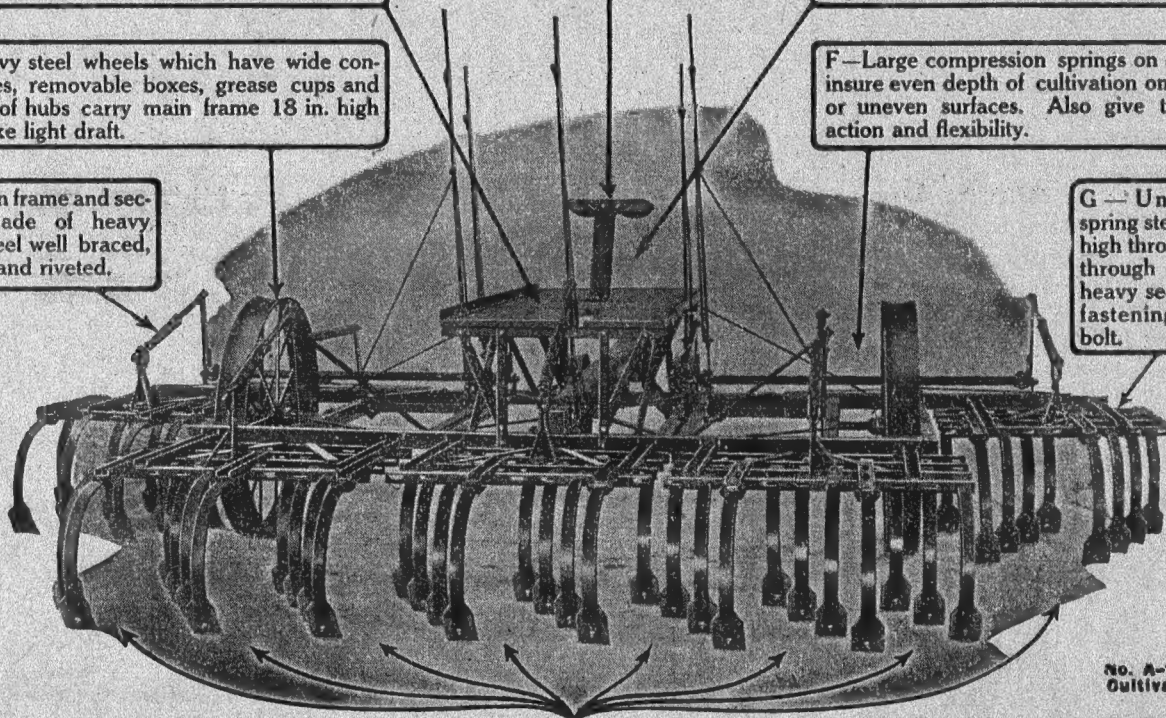
E—Heavy, durable steel two wheel foretruck eliminates neck weight on horses. Wheels have 4 in. convex tires, removable boxes, grease cups and dust proof hubs.

B—Heavy steel wheels which have wide concave tires, removable boxes, grease cups and dust proof hubs carry main frame 18 in. high and make light draft.

F—Large compression springs on each section insure even depth of cultivation on either even or uneven surfaces. Also give the machine action and flexibility.

C—Main frame and sections made of heavy angle steel well braced, trussed and riveted.

G—Unbreakable spring steel teeth with high throat room pass through slots in two heavy section angles, fastening with one bolt.



Each shovel laps the one next to it. Every inch of soil is cut and stirred. All weeds are cut off. Clearance of 14 inches between every four teeth for weeds and trash to pass freely through after they are cut. No clogging—No binding. Springs are reinforced and held firmly in two section angles. No shifting or twisting possible. Different types of shovels and sweeps for all kinds of soils, weeds and purposes are easily attached to spring with one bolt.

A machine that will clean up sow thistles will clean up any weeds. Go carefully over the points of the **U.G.G. Forkner Cultivator** shown above. It's thorough in its work and will give long satisfactory service.

Use Any of These Sweeps

2-in. Reversible Steels
4-in. Special Sweep
6-in. Special Sweep
10-in. Sweep
The 2-in. shows style of 1 1/2-in.

Ask for Prices or see Page 27, 1918 Catalog.

Prices: A-103.—No. 30 Forkner Cultivator, with 20 No. 6 teeth, with four-inch reversible steels, tongue truck, no pole, trees nor yoke. Weight 700 pounds, Winnipeg, \$130.40; Regina, \$133.35; Saskatoon, \$135.90; Calgary, \$135.40.

A-105.—No. 34 Forkner Cultivator, with 34 No. 6 teeth, rest of equipment same as A-103. Weight 1,250 pounds, Winnipeg, \$206.75; Regina, \$212.00; Saskatoon, \$213.00; Calgary, \$215.65.

A-107.—No. 47 Forkner Cultivator, with 47 No. 6 teeth, rest of equipment same as A-103. Weight 1,500 pounds, Winnipeg, \$250.90; Regina, \$257.15; Saskatoon, \$258.35; Calgary, \$261.55.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

Our Ottawa Letter

Budget Debate—Statements by J. A. Maharg and R. C. Henders—Pension Board Criticized

(Special Correspondence of The Grain Growers' Guide)

Ottawa, May 10.—Parliament is making a hard drive in the hope of reaching prorogation not later than Saturday, May 18. An intimation by Sir Robert Borden that the members might have to come back to Ottawa in August, if the government is not allowed to dispose of all absolutely necessary legislation before that date, will tend to expedite the passage of the remaining business through the House. There is no disposition on the part of the government to charge the opposition with anything in the nature of obstruction. It is frankly conceded that legislation was never put through parliament more expeditiously than at the present session. Nevertheless, the necessity for an early prorogation in order that Sir Robert Borden and some of his colleagues may attend the Imperial conference is great, and members on both sides of the House are disposed to recognize the urgency of the situation.

This week the budget debate completed its course and the resolutions making provision for the new forms of taxation were reported, with a few unimportant amendments. At the time of writing the bills based upon the resolutions are still to be disposed of. They will probably occupy the attention of the House for a day.

C.N.R. Legislation

Big business still undisposed of includes the legislation to provide for the financing of maturing C.N.R. obligations and the Civil Service Act, which will introduce the merit system into all branches of the service, including the outside service. The Civil Service bill is under discussion at the moment of writing and its provisions are being generally approved by the members of the House, although there is some criticism as to its details and a general complaint that the pay, more particularly in the outside service, is too low.

Hon. A. K. MacLean, this afternoon, as a preliminary to the discussion of the Railway legislation on Monday, produced a mass of facts and figures relating to the C.N.R. They do not contain anything that is particularly new, but emphasized the weight of the financial burden that will have to be carried in connection with the continued operation of Canadian railways during war time.

On Tuesday next, Ottawa will be invaded by a monster delegation representing the farmers of Eastern Canada, who will once more make objection to the calling out for military service of men engaged in actual farming operations. The deputation is coming despite the clear cut declaration of Sir Robert Borden on Friday last that the need for men is more pressing than the need for food.

Mr. Maharg's Contribution

J. A. Maharg, Grain Growers' representative, from Maple Creek, in a notable contribution to the budget debate, said he was disappointed at not finding any provision for giving assistance or encouragement in any way to agricultural production. "We had thought," he said, "the minister would have seen his way clear to give us at least a little encouragement along that line, but the budget proposals will have the very opposite effect." Mr. Maharg instanced the tax on automobiles, saying that the lower priced car is greatly used in Western Canada as a necessity on the farm, more particularly in the case of farmers who have to travel long distances to market. He had no objection to the tax on the higher priced cars which should probably be considered as luxuries. But the lower priced car running from \$600 to \$800, he described as "almost a necessity on the farm."

"For the benefit of those who are championing the cause of the Eastern manufacturers," he said, "I may say that we are not quarrelling with them at the present time. We have not asked for tariff reductions, as such, since we came here. Any of us who

have spoken on that subject, have spoken of it as a war measure, a temporary means for the increase of production. If, after the war is over, the government considers that a reduction of the tariff is not warranted, well and good; but our argument is that nothing should be left undone, that can be done at the present time, to encourage production in all lines."

Further on Mr. Maharg said, "It has been said that there was an agreement between the two parties, before the Union government was formed, that the tariff would be left in abeyance during the duration of the war. It is hard for me to believe that any group of men would enter into an arrangement whereby the fiscal policy of the country would be left in abeyance for an indefinite period of time. Personally, I cannot conceive of such a thing. Such an arrangement may have been entered into, but I am very doubtful of it. To go further: Some of the Eastern papers, I think certainly some of the Toronto papers, have said that the Western members were pledged to support the government through thick and thin. Well, I cannot speak for all the Western members, but I think I can speak for some of them certainly, and I can speak for myself, and so far as I am concerned personally, there is no arrangement, no agreement, no understanding, either written, spoken, or implied, of that nature. And I know of a number of other Western members who are exactly in the same position. They may speak for themselves a little later on. Nevertheless, we are prepared to give this government every assistance, and just as loyal assistance as though we were pledged. But there are differences of opinion as to what should be done. I may think that it would be essential to deal with the tariff to assist in winning the war. A number of us are of that opinion but we have been told recently that it is not a question of food production, but a question of men. Well, time will tell. We had the figures and it looked as though that was the situation. Every person seemed to be of that opinion. But it is difficult to understand why conditions should change so rapidly. We suppose that those in charge of our affairs, nationally and internationally, have a fair perspective of what may be expected at least a few months ahead, and it is only a few short months since we were told that production was paramount. Now, production is being left in the background, and the cry is for men. As I said, time will tell."

Western Viewpoint Unchanged

"We from Western Canada will give this Union Government every opportunity to make good, if you will pardon me for that term. We will give them every opportunity and assistance, but we are not prepared to take their say-so for everything for an indefinite length of time. We will use our own common horse-sense acquired during the years we have followed rural occupations, and there may come a time when we will ask the members of the Government at least for a little more information than we have so far asked for. It will not be more than a year, probably six or eight months, until there will be another session of parliament. In the meantime, we will keep our ears close to the ground, and will use what little intelligence we have, and when we come back here, we may have something to say. That is the western viewpoint," stated a little clearer than it has yet been stated this session."

"As I said, the western people were prepared to give this government every assistance. We buried our economic views entirely last December. We have not changed our views at all—not at all. Our economic views have not been changed at least in one direction. In fact war conditions have intensified them, and we are more convinced now that the views held by Western Canada for the

last few years, have been economically sound. They are being gradually adopted by this parliament, one after another; and if this keeps on it will only be a matter of a few years until parliament will have swallowed holubolus that platform propounded in 1910."

Mr. Henders Speaks

Another vigorous contribution from the Grain Growers' representatives of Western Canada, was that of R. C. Henders, of Macdonald, Man., delivered on Tuesday night. Mr. Henders in expressing his delight with the budget speech declared that it goes a long way in the direction of the teaching set forth by the farming interests in Western Canada. Apparently the Conservative government which preceded the Union government had their ear pretty close to the ground in regard to some of the planks in the farmers' platform, because they had incorporated two important planks of that platform in the policy of the government. With regard to the attitude of the Opposition, Mr. Henders expressed the belief that the people of Canada are behind the government and are saying to it: "Go ahead and win the war; if it takes men to win the war, we will give you men; if it needs money we will give you money, but go ahead and win." The predominating sentiment in Canada, Mr. Henders went on to say, is that there is a struggle going on that will mean much in the future history of the world, and that we must see to it, that the principles for which we contend will triumph in that struggle.

Referring to the tariff, Mr. Henders said that the question of the fiscal policy had been discussed on the platforms of the West, and that the attitude taken by himself, as well as other representatives of the great agricultural organizations, was that if the government introduced in connection with the winning of the war, the other planks of the farmers' platform, they would, through them, in a large measure, secure for war purposes the very results that they hoped to secure from the tariff. "I would like," he said, "to see some change in the tariff, even although that change were small. If the present government could see its way clear to removing the seven and a half per cent. duty introduced as a war revenue measure, and allow the money which would accrue from this reduction to go for the purpose of increased production, it would at least be a step in the right direction, and the country at large would benefit thereby. Failing that, so long as the government carry out their promise, in regard to introducing a fiscal policy, that would tax incomes, and undue profits, made under the tariff system, we would have no serious objection, as by that means the same object would be attained and the money would reach the coffers of the government for war purposes. I did not intend to weary the House with a speech, but I only wanted to put myself and the people of the West straight in regard to our attitude in connection with this win-the-war-government."

Dr. Clark Criticizes Lemieux

Dr. Michael Clark, in a characteristic speech, criticized Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and other members of the Opposition with being actuated by too much partyism for such times as these. It was the duty of everyone, he said, to get in behind the boys in the trenches and forget these things. The member for Red Deer told the government that to preach economy is good, but it is in the power of the government to enforce economy. "If you only take plenty of taxes from the rich," he said, "they will have to be economical, and, because of its newness and its otherwise generally admirable character, it will be a blessed experience to them. How are we economizing on war accounts? I do not know why the government went in for these petty dockages of a few civil servants who went to the front. Get the money by direct taxation, and give the men who have gone to the front the fairest show in the world—that is the view of every right-thinking man in this country. I believe the government have actually done something in making separation allowances better, but not one man in ten thousand in Canada will approve of these petty dockages. Dr. Clark also expressed the opinion that the government had not econo-

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mized as much on contracts as they might have, although Mr. Carvell had been admirably busy along those lines.

Pension Board Censured

Criticism of the Pensions Board, and incidentally of the government, for the apparent abuse by the Board of its pension-granting powers, has been a matter of discussion this week, in parliament, in the corridors of the House and before the Pensions Committee which has under review the report of the Pensions Board, and which will, before the close of the Session, make a report to Parliament. Curiously enough, one of the pensions under criticism is that of Col. Labatt, chairman of the pension board itself; while the other is the pension recently granted to Col. George H. Bradbury, formerly member for the house of commons for Selkirk, Man., but now a senator.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, in the course of his speech on the budget, asserted the necessity for economy. "I shall not," he said, "recite the many grievances of the opposition on account of the fearful expenditure of the government. I will mention two concrete cases. Is it fair or right that Col. Labatt, one of the members of the board of pension commissioners, should receive a salary of, I think, \$6,000 a year, plus a full pension which has been granted to him? Is it fair or just that Col. Bradbury, a former member of this House, who never went to the front, mind you, but went to England, who received the appointment as senator from the late government, should, before being appointed, have exacted from the pensions board a pension for the rest of his life?"

"I may say that if my honorable friend (Hon. A. K. MacLean), has the same honesty of purpose which he had during the many years I had the honor of being his friend, he will see that these two pensions are wiped off the books of Canada."

Col. Labatt's Case

The two pensions came under review at a meeting of the pensions committee on Tuesday. The opinion was expressed by more than one member that Col. Labatt should do one thing or the other—take his salary and let go the pension, or else take the pension and retire from his position. Several members maintained that if his disability is such as to entitle him to a full pension, he is not in proper shape to discharge his duties. Reports of the medical boards which examined the two colonels were produced. The report on Colonel Labatt stated that he was a victim of heart trouble resulting from his participation in the war. In regard to Col. Bradbury's case, it was shown that his disability was fixed at 50 per cent., which entitles him to a pension of \$750 per annum. It was stated that a private medical board in Montreal had reported that his disability should be placed at 80 per cent.

Some additional information in regard to these pensions has been furnished by replies to questions asked in the House. Mr. Proulx was informed that Col. Labatt's pension amounts to \$1,890 per annum, plus allowances amounting to \$240 per annum for his two children. The further information was given that Col. Labatt is connected by marriage with Major-General Mewburn, Minister of Militia, and Hon. J.D. Reid, Minister of Public Works. As for Col. Bradbury, the House was told that he had served for two weeks in France, and that his pension was for disability incurred during his term of service.

The government answers to the questions emphasize the point that pensions are not granted by the government but by the board of pension commissioners.

H. H. Stevens' Letter

An additional interest has been left to the matter by the publication of a letter from H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver Centre, to Hon. N. W. Rowell, chairman of the special committee, protesting against the Labatt and Bradbury pensions. Mr. Stevens declares his belief that Col. Labatt is either in receipt of his pension by virtue of misrepresentations, or undue favor, through powerful influence, as it is clear that he is not suffering from total disability at all. "I warn you," he said, "as a prominent member of the cabinet, that it will result in destroying your influence as a government, because

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Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 15, 1918

The New Baby

While the tariff issue appears to be regarded as "sub judice" by the majority of the members of parliament at Ottawa, it is the subject of a deliberate and aggressive policy on the part of the Canadian manufacturers. In this issue of The Guide, under the department of Business and Finance, we present to our readers the announcement of the birth of the latest child of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The christening has already taken place in the presence of the most influential and powerful group of the C.M.A., and the offspring is to be known as the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association. The name sounds strangely like the Canadian Home Market Association which flourished, and did service to its masters, in the years 1911 and 1912, and then passed away with the coming of the war. The need for protectionist propaganda during the profitable first three years of war diminished in the eyes of the manufacturer, and so, the Canadian Home Market Association just naturally died. But since last seventeenth of December when the West sent its solid phalanx of progressive members to Ottawa, and since such measures as the Excess War Profits Tax have been continued and stiffened, the eastern manufacturers have shown a "certain liveliness" in scampering for cover. And now we have this bouncing, new baby, the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association.

Amongst those who have assumed the role of godfather in relation to the C.M.A.'s most recent arrival, is our good friend, Mr. S. R. Parsons, the president of the parent institution, and there are many other names which will be familiar to the readers of The Guide, such as T. A. Russell, Harry Cockshutt, W. K. George, W. K. McNaught, Senator Nathaniel Curry, George E. Drummond, Huntley R. Drummond, Robert Hobson, W. M. Gartshore and Sir John Willison. With the exception of the last-named, who, until recently, was the editor of the Toronto Daily News, this list represents the iron and steel, the motor and farm implement, the silver plate and watchcase, and the stove industries of Canada. The majority of these men during the past three years have been almost exclusively engaged in manufacturing munitions of war, and are now beginning to plan to get back into their old, favored home market.

Taking for its motto, the words, Unity, Stability, Prosperity, the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association has set forth along the national highway. Its declaration of policy, however, hardly coincides with the emblazoned watchwords under which it travels. The whole argument of this new organization as expressed in its prospectus, is very much like that of the good, old Irish bishop who said to his congregation: "Now I want to ask yez all a question, an' I'll answer it meself." "The objects of the Association," says the prospectus, "are (1) to maintain industrial stability, and (2) to secure wise consideration and prudent treatment of problems of reconstruction." It also says: "It will extend a sympathetic attitude towards projects of land settlement, organizations to extend co-operation amongst rural producers, and plans to improve rural conditions." And the prospectus also declares: "Facts should be more influential than opinions. Too often what are regarded as constructive proposals have destructive effects."

The hollowness of all these glittering platitudes and vain attempts at idealism which constitute the first part of this garulous confession of faith, is revealed in the concluding features of the prospectus dealing with such essentials as taxation. The real point of the manufacturer's idea of reconstruction is contained in these words: "It is doubtful if there is any strong feeling in Canada in favor of raising the national revenues by direct taxation. . . . The war may and possibly should bring new forms of taxation but customs' duties must continue to be the chief source of revenue." Then again, passages like the following, which are a very confession of weakness: "Duties necessary to provide revenue will afford such incidental protection as should enable us to create and maintain new industries and take full advantage of all that we have learned during the war, of processes of manufacture, stores or raw material, and requirements of oversea markets. Much that we imported before the war we will manufacture in the future, if we afford reasonable security in home markets and utilize our greater knowledge of the resources of Canada, for the advantage of Canada."

"The resources of Canada for the advantage of Canada," forsooth! Let us impress upon the illogical mind which evolved these latter sentences, those earlier words of the prospectus: "Facts should be more influential than opinions. Too often what are regarded as constructive proposals have destructive effects." The real proposals of this association, which claims to be reconstructive, are nothing more or less than the old-time protectionist gospel of "customs' tariff for revenue purposes," and so far as the people of Western Canada are concerned, are decidedly destructive in their application to the country as a whole. The manufacturer here, as always, argues for protection on the basis of infancy. His was an infant industry before the war. He now says that after the war he will manufacture much that we imported prior to 1914, provided he receives "reasonable security in home markets." The war, in other words, has given the manufacture a re-birth, and he is again an infant, clamoring for protection.

Wheat Needed for Overseas

Because it has been considered absolutely necessary to ship additional quantities of wheat overseas to meet the demand of the allied countries, the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada have issued drastic orders commandeering from the flour mills, reserves of over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and providing that no mill in Canada, west of the great lakes, shall receive any wheat without a permit from the Board of Grain Supervisors. And it is further ordered that no permit to receive wheat will be given to any mill that has on hand sufficient grain to keep it in operation for ten days. These orders went into effect on May 10, and will continue until further notice.

In addition to securing this wheat from the mills, the board is very desirous of having the farmers ship immediately as much of the balance of the 1917 crop remaining on the farms, as it is possible to transport. It is estimated by Dr. Magill, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, that at least 12,000,000 bushels of wheat still remain on the farms of the West. The Guide would take this opportunity of urging every farmer who holds a marketable portion of last sea-

son's crop, to assist the board to his very utmost in sending these needed supplies of wheat overseas. It is by reason of the fixed price for wheat, thus affording uniform selling conditions all the year round, that the farmer has been enabled to take his time in liquidating his crop in the autumn months, and thereby gaining the opportunity to attend to the important work of fall plowing. Therefore, now that the need for wheat by humanity is so pressing, we are certain that the response from those who still have that grain on their farms, will be immediate and generous.

It is the intention of the Board of Grain Supervisors to ask the government at Ottawa to take drastic steps to secure all the wheat remaining in farmers' hands after June 1. We hardly think, however, that such steps will be necessary when the farmers of the country know the need.

Handwriting on the Wall

About six weeks ago, Charles M. Schwab, the steel billionaire of the United States, delivered a speech at a dinner in New York, in the presence of a number of other wealthy manufacturers and financiers. His words on that occasion, we take pleasure in quoting, in part, for the special benefit of the group of gentlemen who recently resolved themselves into the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association. Mr. Schwab said:—

"We are at the threshold of a new social era. This new order of things may work great hardship for many of us. It is going to come upon us sooner than we expect. It is the social renaissance of the whole world. Some people call it socialism, others call it Bolshevism. It means but one thing, and that is that the man who labors with his hands, who does not possess property, is the one who is going to dominate the affairs of this world; not merely Russia, Germany and the United States, but the whole world.

"This great change is going to be a social adjustment. I repeat that it will be a great hardship to those who control property, but perhaps in the end it will work inestimably to the good of us all. Therefore, it is our duty not to oppose, but to instruct, to meet and to mingle with the view of others.

"The translation from the old to the new order of things will be so gradual that we will hardly realize that it has occurred. The pendulum will swing so far that you and I may find it hard for a time, but there will be an adjustment.

"The aristocracy of the future is not going to be the aristocracy of wealth; it is going to be the aristocracy of men who have done something for their country and for the world at large. Such men will be true aristocrats.

"I am not sure that this coming change in society will be better for you or me, but whether it will or will not, we must be prepared to accept it, for it is coming and it is nearer than we think."

The Standing of the C.P.R.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as presented by the president, the Right Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, in Montreal on May 1, is published as an advertisement in The Guide this week, and it should be closely scrutinized by all our readers. It is, in brief, a history of the C.P.R.'s financial

policy and progress leading up to its present position, and shows that the marked prosperity of this company has been due in large measure to the application of sane and serious business methods during a period of Canadian development when too often the practice of over-capitalization and boosting was being exercised in other commercial enterprises. The fact that although 90 per cent. of the securities of the C.P.R. are owned abroad, the company is essentially Canadian in the matter of its control and general policy, is another strong point in its favor. The soundness of the C.P.R.'s financial position is reflected too in the statement, "that every share of \$100 ordinary stock in the hands of the public represents the payment into the company's treasury of \$112 in cash, and \$31 from surplus income, or a total of \$143."

The important part of Lord Shaughnessy's address in the mind of the public at this time, however, is that portion referring to the distribution of the company's dividends. When the contract was made with the Dominion government in 1880 for the construction of the C.P.R., the government reserved the right to reduce its rates on passenger and freight traffic at such a time when the annual earnings on the capital actually invested in the railway had amounted to ten per cent. The president of the C.P.R. now says that this ten per cent. clause became ineffective years ago when the company admitted that its net earnings had reached ten per cent. on the invested capital, and its tariffs came under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. He further declares that "the company has been and is absolutely untrammelled in the declaration of such annual dividends as the directors may feel justified in declaring out of revenue, and 17 per cent., instead of ten per cent., per annum might properly have been distributed from the average earnings of the railway and the income from investments and extraneous assets during the past few years, had the directors not been convinced that a prudent and conservative policy was in the best interest of the property."

Few people will dispute the legal right of the C.P.R. to declare any dividend it desires. Lord Shaughnessy would, in all probability, be sustained by the law in his contention concerning the rights of his company under the ten per cent. clause; but it is equally true that the government would also have the right to insist upon a reduction in the C.P.R.'s freight and passenger rates equal in amount to that portion of the dividend exceeding ten per cent. The Government, at present, in

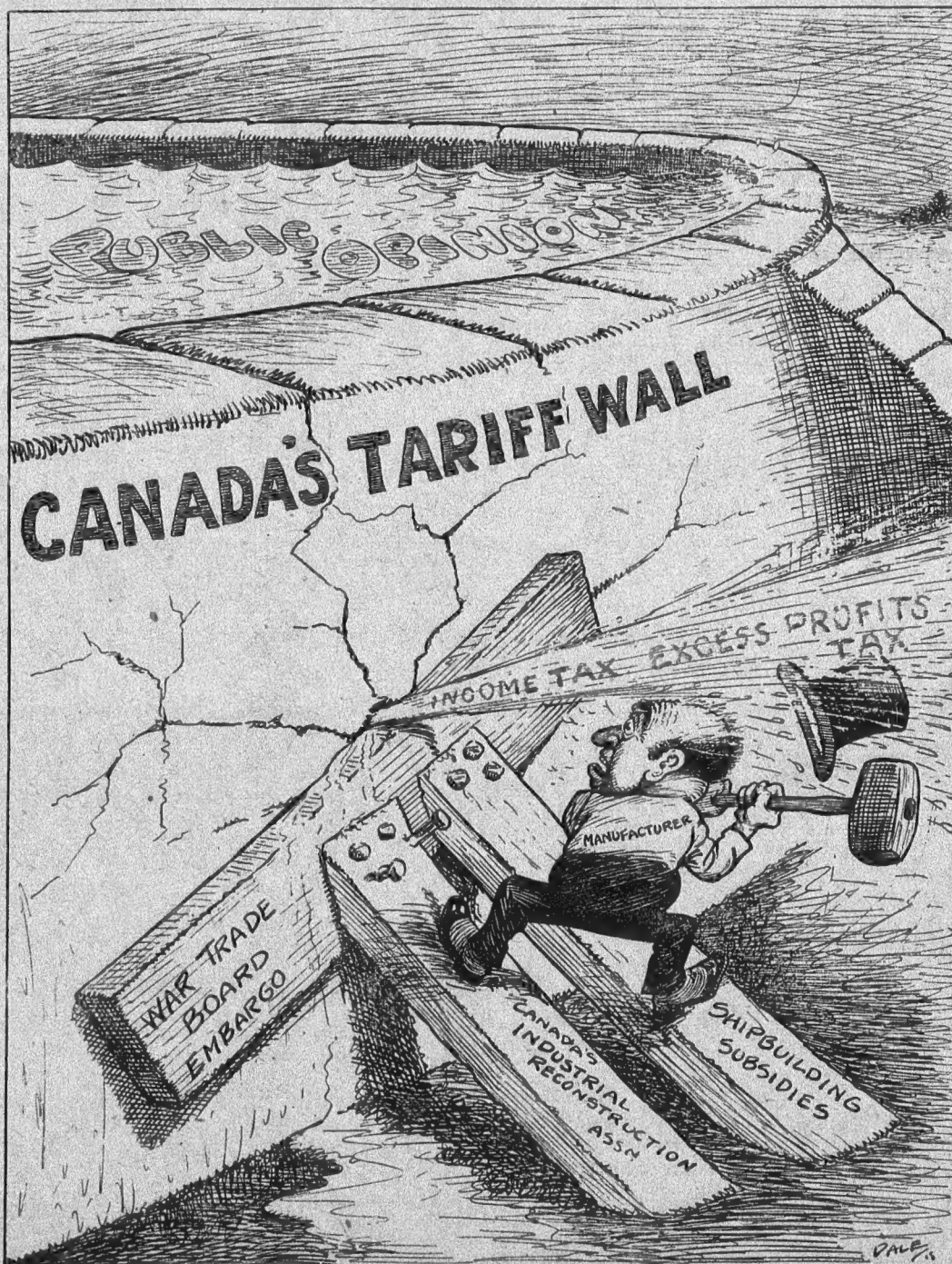
imposing a special tax of \$7,000,000 per year on the C.P.R. to offset the additional revenue derived by the company from the recent advance of 15 per cent. in rates, has virtually acted on the principle embodied in the ten per cent. clause. Furthermore, now that the Canadian public knows the ability of the C.P.R. to pay a higher dividend than ten per cent. if it wants to, will be inclined to be even more keenly interested in the adjustment of the whole railway problem of the country after the war, to a new basis of national service than it has been in the past. While Lord Shaughnessy in his statement does not directly refer at any point to railway nationalization, his intimation that the dividend-paying power of the C.P.R. is equivalent to 17 per cent. per annum may be taken as notice to the government that the company's selling price, in any scheme of public ownership, must be considered on the basis of 17 per cent. and not ten per cent.

Mr. Parsons' Second Reply

In The Guide of April 19, the first reply of S. R. Parsons, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to our previous editorial comment on his Orillia speech, was published, and at the same time an article appeared on our editorial page entitled, "Mr. Parsons' Reply." Because, in that editorial we approved of the very worthy and expressed desire of Mr. Parsons "to come right out into the open" in any discussion on the tariff, and because we also observed that

the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has never adopted such a policy in the past, he now, in a second reply which appears on another page in this week's issue, reveals a certain amount of pique as the result of our past statements, and concludes that "it would be altogether unprofitable to continue our discussions as long as you assume that attitude." Mr. Parsons is ostensibly "surprised and pained" that The Guide should describe the manufacturers who were present at the conference with the Canadian Council of Agriculture in November, 1914, as "lacking in frankness and sincerity." He then classes himself as of those who attended that conference, saying, "I have no claim whatever for sincerity and frankness over what they possess." Then, with the obvious effort of heaping coals of fire on our head, Mr. Parsons says: "While I give the grain growers of the West unreserved credit for all that you say they are, yet at the same time I realize as a manufacturer, you put me among those who are not worthy of the fullest confidence."

The Guide has nothing in the least to apologize for in stating that the representatives of the C.M.A. who met the council of Agriculture in Winnipeg in 1914, and the C.M.A. as a whole on every other occasion in which the tariff has been involved, have shown a very marked disinclination to trust the people with a fair and open declaration of their position. The men who came to Winnipeg in 1914 to meet the farmers, showed every evidence of having agreed beforehand "to sit back and let the other fellows do the talking." It is quite true that the formal conclusions reached at that conference were unanimous, and that the document which grew out of the discussions, bore the names of manufacturers. But what did it all amount to? The principal thing to be decided on that occasion was simply the point, that conditions under which agriculture was being carried on in Canada, needed investigating. And so it was recommended that the government should immediately appoint a representative board or commission to enquire into matters of transportation, tariff, finance, and the whole problem of country life, with a view to improving the status of agriculture. So far as we know, such a board was never created, and neither have we heard of the C.M.A. ever having used its particular influence with the old Borden government to have one appointed. We shall look forward, however, to the speech which Mr. Parsons promises to deliver at the annual meeting of the C.M.A., in Montreal next month, and which he ominously intimates, "will not lack in openness at all events."



CAN HE STOP THE FLOOD?

Raising Revenue From Titles

NEXT to winning the war perhaps no two Canadian problems are so much discussed today as those of nobility in title and war profits in excess; but though no suggestion has yet been made whereby the two problems may afford a mutual solution, such a solution is quite possible in the light of past experience.

Three centuries ago, Francis Bacon sounded a warning to his countrymen, "Let states that aim at greatness take heed how their nobility and gentlemen do multiply too fast, for that maketh the common subject grow to be a peasant and base swain, driven out of heart and in effect but the gentleman's laborer." This warning was uttered in the reign of James the First; but the King went on frankly selling titles to increase his revenue, and, unintentionally, suggesting to us a method whereby the desire for official recognition as gentleman may be exploited to the economic advantage of the nation.

Charles the First went further than his father, and revived the compulsory knighthood of Edward the First, who, three centuries earlier still, had decreed that all men possessing a stated income should assume both the privileges and the responsibilities of knighthood—that is, should provide a horse and armour for the defence of the kingdom or pay a fine which would enable the king to equip such a knight and feed him for a definite number of days.

Herein Lies a Solution

Herein lies the solution of both our problems: the problem of nobility in title and of war-profits in excess. Let us too have a d restraint of knighthood or compulsory assumption of title and responsibility. Let us compel all who are getting an income of \$5,000 a year to become gentlemen and pay annually to the state the cost of a soldier for 40 days and 40 nights; and further insist that those who are getting a larger income shall assume a proportionate honor. In this way, justice will be combined with distinction and every free man, modest or aggressive, will be compelled to play his part in governmental work; and will learn something of the great truth that underlies the old feudal motto "noblesse oblige." Nor would it be necessary to make compulsory knighthood an hereditary institution. The title, baronet, could lapse; and knights would be such for life only—subject to good behaviour and the payment of annual dues. Similarly, barons, earls and dukes would be unable to transmit their rights or duties; but in cases of fluctuating revenues, they should be allowed to ascend to the class above or drop automatically into the class below, just as in America one can go from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves in three generations.

It follows as a corollary that we should have to apply to the Imperial Parliament to amend our constitution so as to allow our Governor-General to confer these titles in Canada. In this way the money made out of our own resources would be kept at home, and our progressive citizens would not find it necessary to forfeit both wealth and patriotism in working up a proper interest in their merits abroad. It is not suggested that the Governor-General should procure a number of letters-patent to be filled in at will like the "lettres de

A Practical Application of the Traffic in Knight-hoods to a National Necessity---By D. C. Harvey

cachet" of the ancien regime, but rather that it is one of the prerogatives of self-government to confer distinctions upon our own citizens. If desirable, these titles could fall under the two-year clause of the constitution like our legislation; but it should be distinctly understood that only an aggravated case of injustice should be considered by Downing Street—for example, if a clergyman, a woman or a minor were compelled to become a knight.

Grounds for Title

If it be supposed, then, that our government had the right to confer titles upon its citizens and that these titles devolved automatically upon all who acquired a certain income, the difficulty in regard to war-profits would cease to exist. Not only would the pro-

fiteer have to pay an annual contribution of the highest percentage for his honor, but he would also have the punishment of dropping to a lower rank after the war when he would be unable to liquidate his honors in the blood of sacrifice.

It is also a part of this scheme, many details of which could be worked out at leisure, to have all titles indicate the grounds upon which they were granted; for example, if a man were a prosperous farmer and attained the required income he might be called a "right courteous and valiant Knight of the Plow." In fact this suggestion is not new. In the days of the French Revolution when the old order was being recreated according to the laws of nature, Arthur Young claimed that the National Assembly in discussing the abolition of nobility should have petitioned the King to institute a new order of knighthood—Knights of the Plow—though he admitted that there are "doubtless little souls who will smile at this and think a thistle, a garter or an eagle more significant and more honorable, to say nothing of orders that exceed common sense and common chronology, such as St. Esprit, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, which should be left to those who venerate most what they least understand."

mate aspirations might be expressed in the following well-known couplet:—

"For my trade's sake, if good success I have,
The Grocer's Arms shall in my ensign wave."

A railway magnate might well be called, Knight of the Sleeping Car; and a financier of outstanding ability might well be designated, Real Estate Marquis of the Canadian Labrador; Cement Prince of Vancouver; or Viscount Wheat of Fort William. In this way every town and village might find its way from the geography into the Peerage, while every trade or profession would be as liberally recognized by the national government as it is at present by the Kiwanis or Rotary Clubs.

Nor would it be necessary to confine the titles to our English list. With the experience of the world before us we could adopt or adapt at least two more: count and graf. Our clerks could all be counts while the managers and more highly paid officials could climb into one of the other classes. All our successful "graffers" could be compelled to assume the title of graf. This would reach a two-fold objective: it would compel recognition of the fact that efficiency is a German contribution, and it would diminish the number of grafters just as the Spartan law permitting a certain alien race to be filthy had a greater deterrent effect than previous legislation against filth. Perhaps it is not too much to say that if a history of the procedure necessary to secure the various titles were published there would be even less respect for them than at present and there certainly would be less competition for the distinction.

It is not the intention of this article to discuss the relative value of the different methods that have been adopted in the past to recognize merit or indicate social distinctions. Whether public spirit can be stimulated and perpetuated without some such recognition is a topic in itself and a moot

we must keep our heads and remember that in Canada a titled nobility has been an exotic inseparable from the carpet bag. It is not as in England the lineal descendant of a feudal aristocracy which once owed suit and service to the King in return for landed estates. It cannot be defended as a fundamental part of our constitution to be approached only as one would approach "the wounds of a father, with pious awe and trembling solicitude." It is not in Canada a useful survival

needing only to be modified in conformity with the spirit of the age, but rather an innovation, and as such, an ominous shadow of future disaster. As one maiden aunt expressed it, "we are trying to introduce class distinctions into Canada."

First Attempt in Canada

It will be remembered that the first attempt to create a local aristocracy in Canada was revealed in the negotiations which preceded the constitutional

Act of 1791. Owing to the influx of Loyalists into Quebec, it was found necessary to grant representative government to the Canadians and the general plan as expressed by "Mr. Mothercountry of the colonial office," was to assimilate the constitution of the Canadas to that of Great Britain as far as the local circumstances and manners would admit. The intention was to confer upon members of the Legislative Council, which was to be the image and transcript of the House of Lords, "some mark of honor, such as a provincial Baronetage, either personal to themselves or descendible to their eldest sons, in lineal succession." In case of an increase of wealth, these gentlemen might look forward to a "higher degree of honor." The object of these suggested regulations was to give to the upper Branch of the Legislature "a greater degree of weight and consequence than was possessed by the councils in the old Colonial Governments and to establish in the province a body of men having that motive of attachment to the existing form of government which arises from the possession of personal or hereditary distinction."

In reply to Grenville's despatch, outlined above, Dorchester questioned the wisdom of an hereditary legislative council, and expressed the fear that the fluctuating state of property in Canada would expose all hereditary honors to fall into disregard. He recommended the appointment of members for life only, subject to good behaviour and residence in the Province. His advice on this point was accepted and the Constitutional Act of 1791 did not create an hereditary body of councillors for Canada, although the King was actually empowered to confer at a later date, if he should think such a course expedient, the hereditary right of sitting in the Legislative Council. Fortunately, he did not see fit to confer such honors and when the two Canadas were united in 1841, provision was made for life membership only; and no mention was made of hereditary councillors.

Sir John A MacDonald Opposed

The Fathers of Confederation were equally wise and recognized the danger of attempting to transplant, without



"Right Courteous and Valiant Knight of the Plow."



The Cold Storage Magnate might be called Baron Grunt



Sir Wilfrid says he would gladly Burn his Title at a Bonfire in the Marketplace

Again, if a potential nobleman were a tradesman and dealt in hardware or old clothes, he might be called: Knight of the Tin Can or Knight of the Pyjamas; Baron Sartor Resartus or Baron Dynamite. If he made his wealth from cold storage products he might be called, Earl Bacon or Baron Grunt; and, if a successful corner grocer, his legiti-

question. There will always be some who like Burke, consider hereditary wealth and rank "too rashly slighted in the shallow speculation of petulant, assuming, short-sighted coxcombs of philosophy," and others, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who would gladly burn their titles at a bonfire in the market place. But in the presence of both champions

Contagious Abortion in Mares

Contagious abortion of mares was first noticed in the United States in 1886. It soon acquired a very extensive distribution and great losses were experienced yearly as the result. It is caused by the *Bacillus abortus equi*. This highly infectious disease is usually brought into the herd by some animal, either an imported one or one brought from some other place, or introducing a new stallion. The disease does not seem to occur except as the result of exposure to an animal which has previously aborted or to contaminated surroundings.

Contagious abortion in the mare may occur at any stage during pregnancy, which is true of most other animals; however, the abortion is most frequently observed when the foetus has acquired such considerable size that it can be noticed. After about the sixth or eighth month of gestation it most commonly occurs. Many mares abort before this time, but owing to the size of the foetus and the way the mares are handled this is usually not detected. It is the common practice to breed mares to the stallion, then to re-try them about every 18 days. After they have been re-tried two or three times in this way and have refused service, the owners usually consider them safely settled; but later some of these animals show oestrus and then are re-bred. The owner wonders what is the trouble. In many instances such mares have aborted but were never noticed by the owner; as such animals seldom show signs of any accident, the foetus is aborted unnoticed. On a number of occasions it has been observed with mares that were stabled and worked.

Contagious abortion of mares is most frequently seen and attains its greatest virulence in those localities where horse breeding is extensively practised and the animals have a high value. Naturally in such places a greater number of mares are kept and this involves their being kept in close contact on the feed lot, in the stables or on the pasture or range.

Symptoms in Mares

The symptoms of contagious abortion in the mare depend very largely upon the stage of gestation at which the disease appears. During the early stages of pregnancy the symptoms usually pass unnoticed, as it is only by chance that abortion is discovered during the first eight or ten weeks. Even in the advanced stages of pregnancy abortion often occurs without any noticeable symptoms other than finding the aborted dead foetus.

Some mares, especially when the foetus is nearly grown, manifest colicky pains and restlessness. This condition is often mistaken for colic.

If foetus is not very large it is usually easily and quickly expelled, much the same as a normal parturition; but it sometimes occurs that some trouble is experienced, especially where the latter part of the period of gestation is reached. It is not uncommon to have a retained afterbirth in such cases, but in those aborting during the early stages of gestation everything usually comes away without trouble and a discharge from the vulva may follow.

Abortion, depending on the period of gestation, often leaves a mare in a weakened and unthrifty condition, especially where the placenta is retained. In some cases blood poisoning and peritonitis, and even paralysis, may result. Some mares affected with abortion give birth to colts at full time, but often the colts are so weak they are unable to stand and nurse and soon die; others may be able to get around for a number of days, then develop swellings of one or more joints or other parts of the body. These swellings become painful and often cause the young animal to die or leave it with some impairment of movement, with rheumatism, or with white diarrhea.

The length of time it takes this disease to manifest itself after it is introduced into the mare is variable, depending on the virulence and the number of germs introduced, together with the part of the body first infected. Some of our foremost investigators give

Symptoms and Treatment for Both Females and Males

the average duration of incubation in mild outbreaks as twelve days and in the severe outbreaks as four days, though this may vary as above stated.

How Abortion is Spread

All investigators do not agree as to the avenues of infection. It probably occurs largely from direct contact. If a mare is introduced from an infected stable or band into your stables or pastures she usually transmits this infection to the animals with which she comes in contact. The tail of the mare readily becomes soiled and infected from the discharges of the vulva. This makes an excellent way for transmitting the infection to the animal next to it by switching. Again, mares often rub on fence or posts, etc.; others of the band rub on the same place and thus become infected.

Its spread may occur in an indirect manner wherever the earth or forage

abortion. It is becoming very difficult to purchase good breeding animals. In purchasing animals where it is not known whether or not they are free from abortion, one should keep them in separate quarters, where possible, until one is fairly sure they are free from disease, two or three weeks or a month.

Many stock raisers sell off the aborting animals as fast as they abort and very often such animals are bought for breeding purposes by some one not familiar with the disease, thus spreading the infection to new uninfected areas, animals, and premises. It has been pointed out that many animals only abort once and will then carry the offspring to maturity; therefore, it would be much better to keep such an aborting animal unless she is otherwise unprofitable.

When a man sells one of his breeding animals he usually replaces it with another. Abortion existing in his herd,



Some fine healthy Percheron foals with their mothers. Abortion means the loss of many foals every year and also hundreds of head of cattle.

may have been contaminated such as in infected stables, bedding or litter, or infected bed grounds in pastures. It is claimed by some that the stallion, after becoming infected with this disease by service to a diseased mare, is responsible for disseminating it from mare to mare at each service. This danger may not be so great as generally supposed; however, it is not safe to conclude that he does not spread the infection in many cases.

Persons with soiled hands or clothing may be responsible for carrying this disease from one stable to another. As in other infectious diseases which are capable of being carried by an intermediary bearer, there is constant possibility of transmission by means of portions of the afterbirth or foetus being carried from place to place through the agency of dogs, cats, or birds.

Careful Study Necessary

Contagious abortion in mares or cows to be prevented, controlled or treated, requires a careful and detailed study of each outbreak and every case in the outbreak. The same general measures should be practiced with both mares and cows.

Every precaution should be taken to prevent the disease from getting on the ranch or farm, the pasture or feed lot, or in the corrals or barns. Great care should be exercised in bringing new animals on the premises. Very often such animals are infected with

he may bring in a new susceptible animal or buy one that is not better than the one disposed of and he is no better off than before. If aborting animals are not otherwise unprofitable, they should be kept and treated; however, if cows are sterile or otherwise unprofitable and will not yield to treatment they should be sold for beef and not for breeding purposes.

If a male is not kept for breeding animals, great care should be exercised to know that the animal used for service is free from this disease. Otherwise the infection may be transmitted to the clean animals.

Most stock raisers desire to improve their animals. This being true, the young are the most valuable ones, due to the improvement by selection and proper mating. Therefore, such animals should be kept, and where they are raised with animals having this disease they often become more or less immune, and a good bunch of breeding animals can be developed.

Isolate Infected Animals

When an animal aborts, isolation is of great importance. In case it occurs in the stable the aborting animal should be isolated from the other animals and moved to a place where she can be carefully looked after. The foetus and membranes should be immediately carried away and destroyed by burning. If this is impractical they should be deeply buried, after covering

with a good disinfectant consisting of lime or some good coal tar product (a germ killer). All the aborted material and all discharges should be taken proper care of since germs are extremely numerous in this offscum. The vaginal discharges should be properly disinfected and the genital passages irrigated with a mild, warm antiseptic daily. This may consist of from one-half per cent. to one or two per cent. of carbolic acid (about one ounce to the gallon of water), a solution of creolin, lysol, or some other good germ destroyer. This can best be accomplished with a soft rubber tube about four or five feet long. The end of the tube is inserted into the genital passages, the other end fitted to a funnel where the liquid is poured and the funnel end raised up higher than the animal so the liquid will flow in by gravity. Two quarts to one gallon of the warm solution is injected into the uterus and repeated daily as long as a discharge appears after which the intervals may be greater until the animal is to be bred. The external parts—vulva, tail, udder and thighs of aborting animals should be carefully washed with some antiseptic, but a stronger solution—from two to four per cent. Not only the aborting animals but the ones exposed that are pregnant should be treated in this way.

Some use about a 1-500 solution of permanganate of potash, or two per cent. Lugol's solution, followed by a one per cent. salt solution for this irrigation. This can be obtained at any drug store.

An animal should not be bred for from two to three months after abortion and not even then if the discharge from the genital organs has not ceased.

If Afterbirth Is Retained

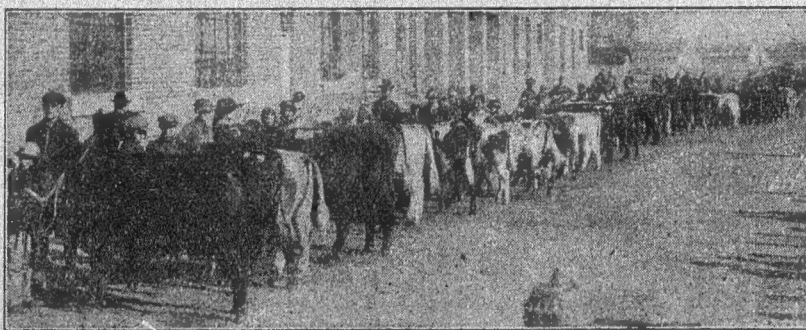
In case the afterbirth is retained it should be removed by a qualified individual who exercises care and understands the work, rather than by unskilled hands. If not removed, the uterus should be irrigated with a gallon or two of some good warm disinfectant twice a day. This prevents the accumulation and absorption of the poisons emitted and also helps the membranes to come away. It often occurs that forcible and clumsy as well as unsanitary manipulations are practiced on animals with a retained after-birth. This work requires great skill and sanitary precautions, which only qualified and experienced veterinarians can properly give; otherwise, the living membranes of the uterus are torn or injured thus allowing a point of entry for germs which are responsible for grave infection (metritis or pyometra) and for blood poison.

The *Bacillus abortus equi* is destroyed with a one per cent. solution of potassium permanganate in one minute; a one per cent. solution of carbolic acid also destroys it in the same length of time. A saturated solution of boric acid destroys this germ in three hours. Whenever water is used for irrigating the genital organs it should first be boiled, the chemicals added, and then cooled to about body temperature before injection.

Treatment of the Male

Some investigators claim that the male is not as often responsible for transmitting this disease as is commonly supposed. However, to make sure, it is safer to treat him with some of the same kind of material used in cleaning the female. It is only reasonable to suppose if a male is bred to an aborting female, especially where such animal is still discharging virulent material, that he is very apt to become contaminated and transmit the infection to the next animals he is bred to. If the bull himself is infected the infection of the cow is sure to follow. In the case of the stallion, his penis and sheath should be irrigated with the same solution as described for the female. The parts surrounding the sheath and the thighs should also be washed with a disinfectant.

In the case of the bull it is well to first clip off the long hair from the opening of the sheath and then inject some of the same solution into the



The Calf Feeding Competition at the Edmonton Spring Livestock Show, April 2 to 6. There were 6 series in this class, and 61 entries appeared in the ring.

Continued on Page 19



A Helping Hand for the Walking Case

AND what does the Y.M.C.A. do for you in the army," asked Bill's mother one day after he had been home for a while.

"It does blame nearly everything you would do if you were there except sew on buttons—and anyway we use bachelor buttons," replied Bill. "When we were in training the 'Y' man couldn't do enough for us, but then we didn't appreciate him here in Canada, because we could come home for week-ends, and then, there was most always someone in the city I knew. But when we got to England, then we saw what the 'Y' really does. You know mother, over there we all call it 'the Y' and the officers are known as the 'Y' men."

"When I was talking to Jack Scott yesterday, Jack said that when he was going to Halifax there was a 'Y' man on the train, and he had games, and books, and stamps, and apples, and writing paper and a whole lot of things. And Jack said that whenever the train stopped anywhere the 'Y' man would always come back loaded up with things that he bought for the boys, while just before the train got to the station he would go through the cars and gather all the mail. I guess, mother, Jack wouldn't have written home so many letters on the train if there hadn't been a 'Y' man along."

"And then Jack said that one night the 'Y' man held a concert in the dining car. All the chairs were arranged along the side and one end was used for the stage. Jack says that the boys certainly sang that night, while some of the boys recited and others sang solos and others played the mouth organ and one fellow could rattle the bones to beat sixty, and he played the mouth organ at the same time, too."

Bill and his mother talked about troop trains and troops and troop ships and what not about life in the army. All the little details that mothers always ask about Bill enlightened her, telling her in his own way just what he had seen. He told of how no cup of tea had ever tasted like the one which he was given by a 'Y' man as he came out of the trenches one cold, drizzly night last winter; and how the warm tea warmed his blood and made him want to keep up the fight, when just before he had lost all hope.

But other writers perhaps can tell better than Bill something of the various phases of the work that is being carried on by this organization of unselfish service. In Egypt, Mesopotamia, Africa and India the Y.M.C.A. is carrying on." Here we read about the Y.M.C.A. secretary at the railhead.

How the "Y" Keeps Up With Soldiers
Writes John L. Love, a well-known eastern writer:—

"On many a tack of forest land laid waste by fire is to be found growing a crimson flower. This plant is known in some localities as the 'fire weed,' owing to the fact that it is said to spring up in the wake of a huge conflagration. There is another healthy growth springing to life in the track of the awful conflagration in Europe today, and it is known as the Red Triangle, the crimson sign of the Y.M.C.A."

"Wherever the khaki goes, the Red Triangle follows. In some cases this insignia of comfort and cheer for the troops keeps almost abreast of the charging columns. At Vimy Ridge, for instance, the 'Y' man was on the job with his coffee-stall before the place was consolidated, serving biscuits and chocolates to the weary men. The work of the Red Triangle is not confined to the training camps and bases, and there are dozens of Y.M.C.A. dugouts in the forward trenches, some of them only 100 yards from the German lines, and where the secretaries are under continuous shell fire. Ten days after the Canadians began their Somme offensive, the Red Triangle had 37 centres operating on the battlefield. The Y.M.C.A. was given the definite responsibility of caring for the walking wounded, and as the streams of men came in they were cared for by the 'Y' secretaries, and given free hot drinks. According to one senior medical officer, this service was the means of saving hundreds of lives."

proximity to town or village.

"Among the most enjoyable and best attended functions at the Hut are the parade services on Sunday morning, and the song services in the evening. The latter is a quite informal gathering, and as the men choose their own hymns the singing is most hearty."

"Touching the lives of these men so intimately on their spiritual, mental and physical sides, the work of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. has earned the ever-increasing gratitude and unstinted support of all who would see not only honor and glory come to the flag wherever this modern Armageddon is being waged; but who also hold that no service, no sacrifice, is too great to render the men who by their supremely unselfish labors are giving Canada a 'place in the sun' and a foremost seat in the councils of the great civilized nations of the world."

Warming the Heart of the Forestry Man

In a letter written by A. M. Chesley, from France, he says:—



Y.M.C.A. Officers, Canadian Soldiers and German Prisoners Behind the Lines in France

"The work of the Y.M.C.A., however, is not confined to the war-stricken areas. Its secretaries and their dugouts are to be found in France and Flanders, Mesopotamia and Palestine, in every field where the allied armies are fighting, but they are also very much in evidence with the non-combatant forces. 'Till the boys come home' the Y.M.C.A. makes home to the boys. At the sign of the Red Triangle the lonesome lumberjack, pining for his 'ain cuntry,' can find American and Canadian magazines. He can purchase, for a nominal rate, numerous varieties of camp diet, such as hot and cold drinks, sandwiches, pastries and cakes. Any profits are paid over to a company fund, which devotes them in the main to defraying expenses connected with the Y.M.C.A. work."

"Over 200 men in different units are taking specially-selected courses related to forestry work. For this a small fee is charged, and the balance is divided between the Forestry Corps headquarters and the Y.M.C.A. Classes in English and arithmetic are also conducted by teachers from local schools where camps are in sufficiently close

"It was zero weather in France, and very early in the morning when Mr. Ware and I took that 50-mile spin into the snow-banked woods where the Sammies were cutting lumber."

"We've come to bring you a Y.M.C.A."

"Who-e-e! Did you bring any smokes? Bull Durham! Who-e-e!"

pause. "But we haven't been paid in months."

"Trust—yuh."

"Shake!"

"What kind of a place have you here, anyway?"

"This ain't a place. It's just woods and snow and cold weather. Nothin' ever happens here. We cut lumber."

"How many of you here, anyway?"

"One company of National Guards—one of engineers; and there's some Canadians down yonder a piece. Here's the captain." The captain was glad to see us. He would invite us to dinner, but the supplies hadn't come. In a few days, etc.—yes, most of the men were sleeping in those round tents—quite comfortable.

"The old house headquarters was chock-a-block full of soldiers as was the barn loft. The men who were sleeping in the barn loft suggested moving into tents and giving the Y.M.C.A. the loft. They must have a fittin' place for the Y.M.C.A."

"A confidential chat with the commanding officer followed: 'I'm glad to see the Y.M.C.A. come. There's nothing for the men to do after work and they are breaking badly. You see there's nothing here but woods. Four men ran away the other day, and I've just got them back.'

"The new secretary, H. T. Ware, took hold like a veteran. He was just the man for the job. Thanks to the Paris office and Mr. Ware's energy, a double walled tent (20 by 60), floored and heated, was up within a week. You must imagine yourself in a desolate place without a bit of diversion to appreciate what it can mean to have the phonograph, stationery, moving pictures, piano, library, canteen and a live-wire Christian personality who was rare good company—a way of layin' hold of folks as made them think they'd never had a live man for a friend before."

The Y.M.C.A. in London

Mr. J. Williams, formerly with the 42nd Battalion, but now on the Winnipeg Free Press editorial staff, writes of his experiences:—

"When a Canadian soldier on leave from the front arrives at Victoria station, London, the first thing that occurs to him is to look out for a place where he can get a bath and a change of clothes, that for a brief ten days he can rid himself of the vermin that is always with him in France, and last of all, a place where he can get a good twelve

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Captain "Bob" Pearson, now a Soldier's Representative in the Alberta Legislature, Officiating at a Baseball Match in France

The Winning of the Liberty Bond

PART III.

By Walter Moore*

THE field was evenly matched in speed and it was difficult to see an advantage for any horse among the leaders until they turned to start down the home stretch for the wire, and just when I was all afire with anxiety, Longfellow did just as I advised—pulled out—and soon Wish showed a neck in front, trotting easy as far as I could see. It only took a mild drive for him to head Peter Laurel by half a length, in 2:03½, with the rest of the field right on their heels.

"Beautiful heat!" was the verdict heard on every hand. Buck had let loose a regular flood of barks as the field neared the wire, and I could see Wish flick his ears forward as he heard his comrade's call. Patsy was very joyous, and I confess that crepe would have been out of place draped about me.

Reaching the Paddock I asked Longfellow if he had any different estimate of the horse now. In reply he just grunted out that this was not a dash race. Meanwhile a whole flock of the crowd followed Wish over to watch the cooling-out proceed. Patsy called: "Keep the rabble back from us, Boss, and let us have room for him to breathe."

Soon, three or four sharp-shooters came gum-shoeing over to me and asked "Blazer, can you come back?" I said we would try, and let it go at that. Two heats of the other races of the day being sandwiched were soon over and we were called again. Just for sentiment's sake, I held Buck up to Wish's nose as they started to the track and they had a little confab, much to the delight of the onlookers.

"Instructions, please," Longfellow said to me as we followed the horse onto the track.

"First—or trail second, if the break comes right; and get him out in the middle of the track, where he can see the old dog as he finishes!"

Longfellow smiled at the last part of the admonition and spoke banteringly: "But that might make two dogs you have on the track!"

I slipped the gate-tender a ten-spot when he demurred at my taking Buck out on the quarter-stretch, and he subsided at the sight of the currency and the fact that I had taken Buck up into my arms.

The syndicate attempted some fancy scoring before they got off this heat, trying the one-at-a-time plan of coming down, but it failed to do the heat winner any harm, for Wish came down or not as Longfellow willed, never causing the least bit of trouble. Peter Laurel cut across from second place at the word and set a sizzling clip to the half in 1:01, with Wish second, but when the brush for the wire came in the last eighth, it was the leader that gave it up first, as Wish had a length the best of the finish in 2:04, flat. Peter was second, as expected, Liberty Belle was third, coming with an awful brush at the finish, but I did not fear her greatly.

Buck was almost frantic at the sight of the big field thundering at him, and when Longfellow pulled up, he tried to jump up and kiss Wish on the nose.

Down in my bones I thought I had them beaten to a stand-still, and asked Longfellow to confirm my hope if he didn't think he could win the next heat, beyond a doubt.

"Well, if this was any other horse but one I've seen stop to a whisper two years in succession, I would say the race was over."

I strolled over to the paddock with a big gang of pikers following, wanting to get a little inside "info," before they bet a dime, was besieged with questions, asking if he would really go another good heat, and a dozen asked me if he had eaten anything since we started out.

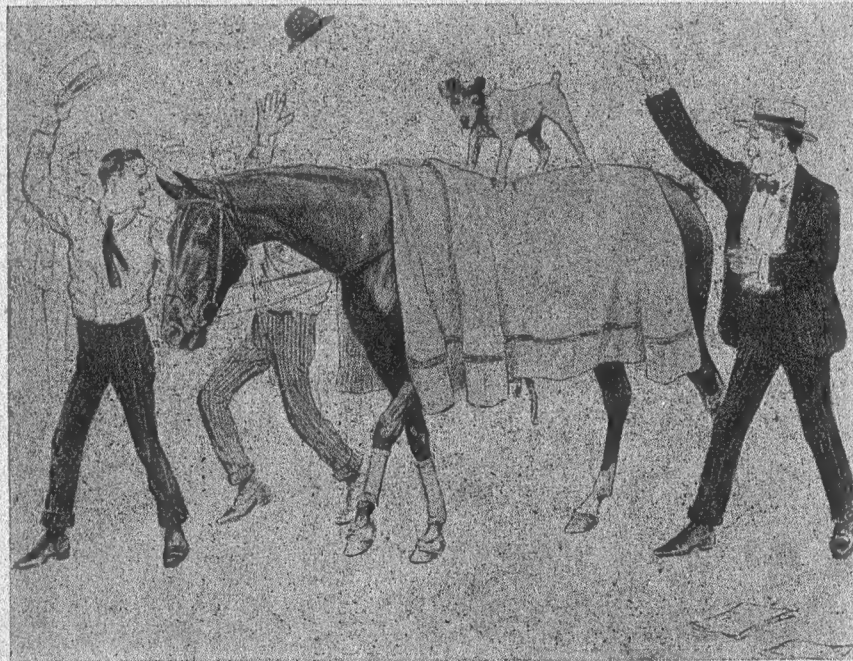
"Just like any other horse," was my reply. I paid very little attention, for the moment, to Buck or any one else. I knew my horse was game and I was also certain that he had more speed than any of the field. So, why shouldn't he win? Meanwhile, in an interval be-

tween the second and third heats, Patsy handed me an address and said:

"Boss, when we win the next heat, just send a telegram to this address and say: 'Wish won in a walk; October 15 suits me fine.'" I looked at the name he had given me and it read: Margaret Lynch, Red Oak, Ia.

Word came boiling over to us that the betting ring had had a brain-storm, but that not until after this last heat had the talent given Wish any consideration; but the news had become public that he had not missed a meal for months, and the big players were now falling over themselves to get him at \$300 to \$500 for the field.

I gave the rail-birds a pretty chesty look as the starters marched out for the third heat, for in my mind the race was as good as over. I walked out to the track, alone this time, as I thought my old partner Buck had done his part and that the race was won. Evidently, too, the tacticians thought the die was cast, as they offered no resistance to a quick send off. Wish



Upon Buck's Phiz there Bloomed a Wide and Happy Smile

raced along as before, second or third into the stretch, and I began to think of all the things I intended doing to my tormentors of three seasons after we had won, as I fixed my glasses on Longfellow to see when he would start his drive.

But Wish did not seem, when the drive was made, to come away as he had before. "Wh-wh-what's the matter? Why don't he come on?" and before I could comprehend what was happening, Peter Laurel had won the heat in 2:04½, and Wish was only fourth, apparently looking for something he had lost as he finished. Longfellow did not punish him much, but high-lined him pretty stiff, and the honest-to-God fact was that he did not respond.

"What's the matter?" I said anxiously to Bill as he dismounted. "He wasn't tired, was he?"

"No, he didn't seem to be; but he wouldn't try. I guess he is looking for the hound in him that always was there and is bound to come up," was the comforting reply I received.

If my mind was a motor of a hundred horse power, it could not have worked any faster than it did as we trudged over to the paddock. Was I to be cheated, finally and at last, out of my many-times-earned and intensely longed-for triumph? Then, as I looked around instinctively, I missed something.

"Where is Buck? Has he quit the job—just when it is nearly completed and we need him most?"—for he was nowhere to be seen.

"Oh, forget that fool dog," said Longfellow. "It isn't dogs you want now, it's a real race horse you need!" My brain was a cyclonic chaos between the third and fourth heats. But reason as coolly as I was able, I could not make myself believe that the horse was just stopping, on account of being tired. That did not seem possible.

"Patsy," I said, "what in thunder is the matter?"

"Search me, Boss! I can't see a single sign of his being all in," he replied.

Another swarm of onlookers came from the betting ring to ask questions, sometimes two or three at once. And of course one scout did not fail to ask, in strict confidence, was Longfellow pulling him? I was informed that Peter Laurel was now the favorite, the plungers having taken another tack to hedge out.

As the minutes ebbed away, I found persistently one thought kept coming back to me. Where was that old dog? Again I asked Patsy if he had seen him

after what seemed to me to be an hour's wait—which had really been less than 30 minutes. Finally they appeared, all looking fresh, Wish as strong and good, if not more so, as any of the field.

Two scores and they were off, Wish trotting easily fourth down the back side. I just swayed and rocked; then pulled myself up as they turned into the home stretch, and with the aid of glasses, I watched intently, agonizedly, every step of the field. They raced on, Peter Laurel still leading, as if he might be the forerunner of some awful calamity. But my own horse, "Is he coming," I said. "No? Yes! Gaining? I can't see him! What do you think, Pat?" I blurted, in a series of groans. By that time they were close to the wire and the winner was settled; it was Peter Laurel in 2:05½! I hung onto the fence for a second, as Wish finished seventh in the field of ten.

Patsy was blue with rage, and I hardly knew what to say or do as we led the horse to the cooling-out paddock. Finally I said: "Holy mackerel Pat! Tell me, on your soul, has the Hoodoo Man got me harpooned for life?"

He turned on me with wrath clogging his speech, and said:

"For God's sake, you're not hurt! Think of me! Look at these tickets!—\$485 worth, calling for \$4,750! Every dollar I've saved since I've been with you, and the \$300 that I talked my girl into sending on here to bet—money that she saved working in the calendar factory at Red Oak. I'm a fine tipster, ain't I? That ain't all, either! We were to be married the next week after Lexington this fall. Well, it won't be any wedding for McGonigal; it will be a wake, that's what!"

Longfellow had slipped out of the sulky at the conclusion of the heat and evaded me—as well as the anvil chorus. I knew he dreaded the greeting he'd get from it. And I didn't know that I blamed him much, either.

The vicinity of Wish's stall did not attract the attention of the crowd that flowed in and out of the paddock like a tide that ebbed and flooded. There was a mob around Peter Laurel, of course, but we resembled a desert isle. Occasionally, however, somebody in the crowd watching Peter cool out would half turn in our direction and I would hear a laugh. I didn't need to be told what the joke was about.

While I had forgotten most of what I learned at Sunday school, one of the proverbs of the Good Book recurred to me—that one about our hearts knowing their own bitterness. I realized the truth of it now. If ever my careless, rascally life had known a truly bitter moment, I was tasting it. But I hadn't got to the bottom of the bitters yet.

A messenger boy came up at this moment and inquired if I was Mr. Blazer Johnston. I said I was, and he produced an envelope so addressed, which I opened, and found within the following brief epistle:

"Will has been taken very sick and cannot drive the last heat. I am just taking him to the hotel and sending for a doctor. He is awfully sorry."

"Mrs. Wm. Longfellow."

I could have smote my breast and rolled my eyes up like the hero of a melodrama right then and there. Two sick drivers in one day was just a mite too much! Moreover, I had a hunch as to the real extent of Bill's sickness. I knew just what kind of treatment he was in need of. It was seclusion from a jeering world. I knew also that after a night's rest and with that \$1,000 safe in his jeans, he would be ready to regale the wits with the choicest biography of a trotting counterfeit ever narrated, so worded that his own part in the drama would be applauded by his auditors. And again I say that I didn't blame him particularly. He was human.

However, the question now up for decision was the obtaining of a driver for the fifth and final heat—it was bound to be the final one, anyway, for the conditions called for the fifth heat to end it. I realized that the teamsters that I would want to pick were already

Continued on Page 42

*By Permission of The Horse Review, Chicago.

United Farmers of Alberta

JUDGING by the inquiries which have come to the U.F.A. Central Office, many farmers do not seem to have a clear understanding of the provisions of the Income Tax Act.

One common inquiry is as to whether persons in receipt of incomes of less than the amounts specified in the act, namely, \$1,000 in the case of unmarried persons and \$2,000 in the case of married persons, have to make out any returns at all. The answer is that they have not. A person who is satisfied that his income is less than the amounts named is under no obligation under the act to make out a return this year. By next year it is quite probable that a roll of taxpayers will be prepared by the officials responsible for the collection of the tax. This roll will include not only those who have paid tax this year, but also it is expected that the income tax officials will add other names of persons whom they believe are liable and the responsibility will be upon the persons whose names are listed on the roll to prove that they are not liable.

Thoburn Allen, registrar of income tax, 18 Customs Building, Calgary, will be glad to answer farmers' inquiries. A form letter has been prepared by Mr. Allen answering the most common inquiries as follows:

"Replying to your favor of the— in connection with income tax returns, I beg to advise you that the act calls for returns to be made by 'unmarried persons, widows or widowers without dependent children with an income exceeding \$1500, and all other persons with an income exceeding \$3,000.' This means that every person does not, of necessity, have to fill in the forms.

In the course of time a roll of taxpayers for the province of Alberta will be prepared, and if your name appears thereon forms will be sent you, and the burden of proof would then be on you to show that you are not liable to taxation. The forms sent you would have to be filled out and returned to this office in duplicate.

Great care must be exercised when deciding as to whether or not you are taxable, because if you are taxable and you do not file a return you are subject to a severe penalty.

When figuring out your income all expenditures, such as purchase of machinery and stock, building new barns, new buildings, principal payment on land or principal on mortgage, etc., are capital expenditures and not expenses that can be deducted from the gross income."

As Mr. Allen points out in his letter, farmers should take considerable care to make sure that they are not liable if they are going to decide not to make a return. It is, of course, much more difficult for the farmer to arrive at a correct and just estimation of his income than it is for the man drawing a salary. The form provided to assist farmers, namely, T.I.A., is of some assistance in enabling the farmer to understand what, in the eyes of the income tax authorities, constitutes income, what current expenses and what capital expenditure. The farmer should satisfy himself in the matter, the forms merely being suggestive. A heavy penalty is provided for those who are liable and do not make returns. The advice of Mr. Allen, if a farmer is in doubt, is to make a return, giving a true statement of his receipts and expenditures and then the income tax officers can advise him.

An interesting point which has arisen, requiring rather skilful interpretation, is in regard to wheat which farmers held over from 1916 and sold in 1917. The question has been asked: "Should this be counted as 1917 revenue or should it be ignored entirely as belonging to 1916?" The farmer, in some cases, held the one view and the income tax collector the other. However, a compromise has been arrived at on the point, and farmers who did not sell their 1916 crop or part of it until 1917 will be required to pay the tax on the increased value of the wheat only. Thus, if a farmer sold wheat in May, 1917, that would have brought \$1,000

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham
Calgary, Alberta

less if sold before the end of 1916, he will pay tax upon the \$1,000 and not upon the whole amount derived from the sale of the wheat. Undoubtedly, the farmer should not have to pay double taxes just because his "salary check" in the form of his wheat was held over from one year to another. He is entitled to the return for the labor and expenditure required to put in the 1916 crop without tax. In some cases it was not the fault of the farmer, but of the railway companies, that the crop was held over from 1916 to 1917, but it would be difficult to divide these from those who held for the rise which they expected. While some Alberta farmers have the C.N.R. to blame for having to pay an income tax on the increased value of their 1916 wheat, they have also the C.N.R. to thank—and they surely need all the thanks they can get—for the increase in value. One would think, however, that if a farmer had to pay high interest rates for money while awaiting the proceeds of his 1916 crop, that he would be justified in deducting the interest from the



P. Baker, 1st Vice-President, U.F.A.

gross increase in the value of the grain. The case has also been mentioned of persons who have farms in Canada from which they are drawing revenue, but reside outside of Canada. This revenue is taxable in Canada.

A farmer is entitled to deduct from his income amounts subscribed to Patriotic and Canadian Red Cross funds and other approved patriotic and war funds and any money received from investments in Dominion of Canada war bonds issued exempt from taxation, military or naval pay accruing to persons who have served in the present war is exempt.

With such exceptions, the definition of the act may be taken on the point of what is taxable income:—"Income means the annual net profit or gain or gratuity"—the latter including the income, but not the value, of bequests or legacies, and it is immaterial whether the profit is "direct or indirect," so long as the gain comes in some tangible form.—H. Higginbotham.

THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Since it was rumored a few weeks ago that the U.F.A. would be putting on an organization and membership campaign this summer, a number of locals have been taking time by the forelock and asking for meetings and special speakers. In order that all just claims may be met, if possible, the Cen-

tral Office has prepared a form which has been sent to all secretaries, requesting information regarding the condition of the local, both U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., names of speakers who could assist in meetings, also for information in regard to adjacent unorganized territory where organization might be carried out and for the names of persons who might be counted upon to take the lead in such organization. The Central office, judging by the inquiries for speakers which have already come to hand, expects a good response to these questions. In fact it is essential that locals should make the returns in order that the Central Office may properly plan the campaign.

Roseview's Good Work

The annual social of the Roseview local was held on Friday, March 8, with a very large attendance, notwithstanding the stormy night. Secretary Alex. S. Ritchie says:—

We can report a healthy tone, and increasing interest and appreciation of U.F.A. work by the people of this district.

We had five splendid papers read by the ladies and men members of our union, the paper given by Mrs. C. Bruels, being specially good.

We have found the pathoscope, which we purchased from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta last fall, a source of great pleasure and profit this winter, not only at our meetings, but every other week, took it to some of the other school-houses in our vicinity, when we gave a short program and showed the moving pictures.

Living from five to fifteen miles from our nearest railroad station, we feel that a good live U.F.A. in Swallow and Carbon would be a great help in U.F.A. work, although Mr. W. Herbert, our energetic elevator agent at Swallow, is doing good work and handling and increasing the number of commodities at the elevator.

We feel that this is only one phase of our work and would like to see the real U.F.A. spirit revived.

We are looking forward to a prosperous and profitable year under the able leadership of our new president, F. N. Courtney.

Sexsmith Holds Meeting

In regard to the moving picture proposition, Mr. C. F. Hopkins was invited to visit Sexsmith any night except that of the meeting.

No reply having been received from the department of the interior, re the sale of Kleskun Lake hay reserve, the secretary was instructed to write again for information.

Orders for 200 pounds of formaline were taken and turned over to Mr. Harvey Sheedy.

The secretary was asked to write the E.D. & B.O., asking them to instal a stockyard and loading platform at this point, also an agent.

The report of the concert in aid of T. Williams showed that over \$100 was realized. In order that Mr. Williams may get the most expert surgical aid, the U.F.A. decided to assist him in all possible ways, provided he will consent to go to Edmonton.

The president then gave a report on the district meeting. It appears that both municipalities are in favor of rural hospitals and have taken steps to secure same.

The newspaper proposition offered by the Clairmont Independent was discussed and accepted.

A committee of three was appointed to get all information possible relating to incorporating as a Co-operative Trading association. The motion to incorporate carried.

Shares in the hall will in the meantime be sold at \$5.00 each. Three shares or less, cash in full. Over three shares, 20 per cent cash with application, the balance subject to calls of 20 per cent; not more than three calls to be made each year.

This brought to a close a very successful meeting.—Allan Mercer, Secretary.

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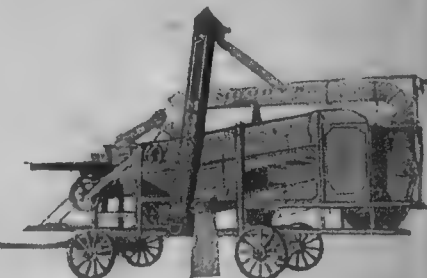
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Manitoba Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Building,
Main St. Winnipeg

The following sentences from a prospectus of one of these new organizations issued in the present month (May 1918) will sufficiently manifest the aim of the new activity. It is doubtful if there is any strong feeling in Canada in favor of raising the national revenues by direct taxation. The war may and possibly should bring new forms of taxation, but customs' duties must continue to be the chief source of revenue. It is doubtful if all the new forms of taxation which can be devised will meet the interest upon the war debt alone, to say nothing of pensions and other heavy war obligations. Duties necessary to provide revenue will afford such incidental protection as should enable us to create and maintain new industries and take full advantage of all that we have learned during the war of processes of manufacture, stores or raw material, and requirements of overseas markets. Much that we imported before the war we will manufacture in the future if we afford reasonable security in home markets and utilize our greater knowledge of the resources of Canada for the advantage of Canada.

Is it not reason enough for associating yourself with our movement, that men already wealthy with money squeezed out of the labor of others, crafty with their long experience in "working" governments and parties, and legislators, greedy with the increasing gold-lust which years of aggrandisement has created, are today planning how they shall still make labor and agriculture bear them further tribute, how they shall take from you enough with what they take from others to keep them in their place of self and power among the "classes"? Is it not reason enough that the big interests are showing their determination that you and your children shall continue to be slaves to them and their children?

The second reason is no less valid. It lies in the necessity for the development and expansion of rural life. Socially and intellectually, the ordinary rural community is impoverished. The higher enjoyments of life are scarcely yet introduced. The community cares little about itself as a community. People live apart. Isolation tends toward narrowness and selfishness. Our people need to have their interests enlarged and their sympathies quickened and their vision clarified by more constant contact with each other in a social way. Individuals and individualistic families need to learn the new lesson, to accept the new spirit of living and working for the common good. The community becomes a unit, its welfare an end to strive for, its success something in which to rejoice. And as communities thus come to realize themselves they will gradually move into that wider sympathy and that larger co-operation through which alone the nation's life can be made wholesome and satisfying. And the nation permeated with the widening goodwill of individuals and communities will naturally take its place in the brotherhood of nations which shall ultimately usher in the Kingdom that is to be.

The reasons are not new. They were the motives which actuated the pioneers of the movement 16 years ago, when they founded the organization. Two great motives: defense of rights against the predatory interests and development of the community in brotherly fellowship and social service. They are old, but they have fresh application to today's conditions and they call you in the name of equity and the best interests of the people at large to come in and make your life count. The association is committed to these purposes and it says to you: "Come with us." Will you come?

Snapshots on Co-operation

Co-operation is Christianity in common life that its principle is love, and its object to make us truly doers of

those injunctions, to "bear one another's burdens," "not to go beyond or defraud each other," but to fulfil the golden rule of "loving others as ourselves," which in general we content ourselves with only admiring at a safe distance from practice.

British Co-operators in 1892 had a million members, 12 million pounds of capital, 40 million pounds of annual trade and three million pounds of annual dividend. That means power being used in the direction of a fair and square deal.

It is essential to the success of a Co-operative society that the members should have full confidence in the members of committee and officials, but the only way to get and maintain that confidence is by giving the members the fullest information possible.

Laxity of book-keeping has been the cause of many failures both in the private trade and in co-operative societies. It has also created opportunities for dishonest men. Young men have been tempted by the looseness of the check on their transactions, and an incalculable amount of harm has been done through the want of a thorough system of book-keeping.

Co-operation, while it describes a commercial and industrial method, at the same time comprises the whole gospel of mutual self help and association for common benefits.

As a commercial enterprise it seeks to eliminate profit and the profit-maker, and to put in place of the latter the whole community of consumers, who are, therefore, at once the principals and instruments of the undertaking.

The higher the standard of living of the great mass of the people, the better it is for trade, because the greater the consuming power of a community is, the more is labor set in motion to provide for it. The function of capital is to set labor in motion, but co-operative capital is the only capital which sets labor in motion for the benefit of labor alone.

Women Members in the Local

The report form sent out by the provincial secretary of the general association asked, among other questions, the number of women in the local. Quite a large number reported women as members. As secretary of the Women's Section I have written to all those reporting over two women members. The replies coming in are showing the better work done in locals where the women are interested. Here is an excerpt from a letter received from a local this week.

"I might say we have a fine bunch of women workers in our local. In fact, it would not be much of a local without them. It may be possible that we will write you in the near future for a speaker to come to one of our meetings."

If you have women members and you have not reported the fact I wish that you would send in the names and the number of women in your local, so that I can send to them information concerning women's work in the association. If you have reported women members and are in receipt of my letter asking for the names of the women, you would aid me greatly in planning our summer's work by sending in these names very soon. We want each of our locals having women members to have a speaker on some topic of special interest to women. Our plans are being made for the summer. Write so that we can count your local among the number desiring help this summer. We wish every woman in the association to get in direct touch with the women's section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Many of our locals have written asking for speakers for a certain date. Do not leave yours so late that it will be difficult to secure speakers. — Provincial secretary of W.S.M.G.A., Miss Amy J. Roe, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

The democratic ideal must be that of subordinating chaos to order, of subordinating the individual to the community, of subordinating individual selfishness to collective self-sacrifice for a lofty ideal.—Roosevelt.



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THE preliminary work for the summer campaign is well under way. District committees are meeting and laying out the lines to be followed. Groups of local associations are planning for union picnics and the officers of local branches are planning for "drives" in their own immediate neighborhoods for increased membership and additional subscriptions to The Guide. Special campaign literature is being prepared and will be issued in good time. Every branch should be in the campaign. If you cannot add 30 members, probably you can add three, and if you can there is no doubt you ought.

The cordial and effective co-operation of the United Grain Growers is going to mean much for the success of the summer's work. Co-operative buying and selling will be discussed by speakers representing the company and problems along the lines of practical business will be taken up. If you have somebody in your neighborhood who doesn't see any good in the company or who has become critical in regard to its work or who has any questions to ask bring him along to the meeting, and there will be a chance for explanation and information. Somebody to represent the company at practically all the meetings held.

Fuller announcement will be made later regarding dates but in the meantime the following general arrangements have been completed.

Kemnay, June 4. With meetings at other points in the Brandon district during that week.

Goodlands, June 14. With meetings at other points in the Souris district during that week.

Neepawa District Convention at Wellwood, June 26. Organization meetings in the Neepawa district during the week, June 17-22.

Swan River district picnic at Kendal, June 20, with organization meetings at various points during that week.

Local workers are urged to send in dates and arrangements as soon as they are made, in order that there may be ample time for any adjustments that may be necessary.

The New Central Office

Some of our correspondents are finding it hard to quit writing "404 Chambers of Commerce" on their envelopes. Some of our visitors tell us that they have been over in the old building looking for us as of yore. And even The Guide printerman for two weeks past has not been able to compel himself to put the new address at the top of this page. But facts are stubborn things and as the Scotchman says they, "wanna ding," and it is a fact that we have left the old "diggings" and are established on the third floor of the Bank of Hamilton Building on Main Street, Winnipeg. The old address is done with. Forget it. Remember the new one. Address your letters there and when you are in town call and see us at 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Main Street, Winnipeg.

Two Prime Reasons

There are two prime reasons why you should be, today, a member of the Grain Growers' Association.

The first is that the interests which have robbed the farmer and the laborer for generations past are today organizing themselves afresh and marshalling their forces more effectively to "take it out of them" in the future. They are planning to maintain the gigantic aggregations of capital which the protective system has enabled them to build up, and to use the power which such concentration gives them for controlling the economic and fiscal policy of the nation to their own advantage. The heads of great corporations are "getting together" for consultation and co-operation and protectionist propaganda. New organizations with fair-sounding titles, professing high aims, patriotic, economic, reconstructive, and of course, as in the past, patriotic, are being formed to win men to support the policy which empowers the rich to fatten off the labor of the poor, and which has been one of the great maladies of our modern industrial life.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

THE necessity for organization was never more apparent nor more needed than now, and we are glad to see that the farmers of the province are recognizing the fact.

With the close of the war we are going to enter upon a new era in the history of the province as well as of the nation, and those bodies which are strongest in numbers and best organized are going to come off best in the work of reconstruction. One of the latest locals to organize is Viceroy, which was brought about by the efforts of the president and secretary of the North Side Local, Windside. We congratulate these gentlemen, and the farmers of Viceroy, and are glad to have the assurance of Mr. Boughton that the members mean business. Mr. Boughton's letter follows:—

I have pleasure in writing to inform you that our president, P. B. Malloy and myself were delegated by my local to meet a few farmers in the Viceroy district last Saturday night, to assist them in the organization of a local at Viceroy.

We attended and had a very good meeting. The president and myself both addressed the meeting as well as we could, after which they moved that a local be formed, 26 farmers signing the roll. You will no doubt have heard from them by now. I loaned them membership cards, buttons, and other material, till they may be able to get some from you.

I know all the men at the head of this local and am sure that they mean business, and I look for a very successful local there.—Yours faithfully, E. G. Boughton, Windside, Sask.

Thornfield Local

The Thornfield Local has made another step towards the brighter day of which the secretary spoke in his last communication. "We are glad to see the local is making a determined effort to create and maintain a fine social spirit in the community. Having made so splendid a start in social work we would be glad to see the local make an equally earnest effort in educational matters. There is no reason why such efforts should be dry and uninteresting, and we have no doubt but that the local teacher, Miss E. Gregory, would gladly lend her assistance. There is an immense field for this kind of work, and we hope to see the Thornfield Local make an earnest attempt to fill it.

The secretary, Ernest J. Lambert, writes to say that a concert and box social was held on March 22, by which the sum of \$75 was raised, which was divided equally between the Emergency Fund of the Central Office, the Y.M.C.A. Overseas' Fund and the Belgian Relief Fund. The concert is stated to be the best ever held in connection with the local, and much credit is due to the concert and social committee, and also to Miss E. Gregory, the school teacher, for her valuable services. That Mr. Lambert appreciates the importance of the work is evident from his remark that in order to do good work it is necessary to keep something constantly going. We wish him every success in his efforts.

Ailsa Craig Hears Fine Address

The following interesting report is to hand from Mrs. Gifford, acting secretary of the Ailsa Craig local, viz:—

A meeting of the Ailsa Craig local was held on March 23, but owing to the bad state of the roads the attendance was not so large as it otherwise would have been. We had the pleasure of listening to a splendid address by Mr. Wilfrid Thompson, who was here on our invitation.

Mr. Thompson took for his subject "Economic Freedom by Co-operation," and showed with penetrating clearness, how we, as Grain Growers, can obtain this freedom with the facilities now in our own hands.

He also urged that every farmer become a member of the Grain Growers, or better still a life member, and that

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

they should not let their duty end there, but should attend the meetings, and not expect a few to do all the work.

This is the chief difficulty we have to contend with in our local. The majority of the members pay their dollar willingly but there their interest seems to cease.

At the close of his address, Mr. Thompson was given a hearty vote of thanks and was asked to address the local again in the early summer when weather conditions were more favorable. Mr. Thompson agreed to help the local in any way he could.

Mr. John McNaughtan, District Director, was present at the meeting and spoke briefly endorsing what Mr. Thompson had said.

The "hard times" social held on March 15, was a huge success. The night was perfect with the result that over 70 couples attended. Many costumes were startling, and some had beauty, but the prizes went to those whose clothes depicted the hardest luck. After expenses were deducted a substantial sum remained to augment our treasury.—Mrs. I. H. Gifford, acting secretary.

Red Cross Acreage Scheme

Haywood local believes in practical sympathy. This reminds us of a story told of a quaker. A crowd of people gathered round a man who had met with misfortune. One and another expressed his regret, but this did not satisfy the quaker. Turning to one of the crowd he said in his quaint manner "I am sorry ten shillings. How much art thou sorry friend?" Haywood farmers are sorry an acre. It remains to be seen how much others are sorry. The secretary writes as follows:—

At our regular meeting yesterday, February 15, our local started a Red Cross Acreage fund, each member signing a pledge to give one acre more or less after threshing this coming fall (1918) to the Red Cross fund. Seventeen acres were promised at the meeting, and a phone canvass of all members and non-members will be made immediately of the district to bring in a large fund. Trusting that this may be of some use to the Central and that it may help other locals in a similar drive.—C. V. Carl, secretary, Haywood local.

Sagathun Going Strong

We are glad to note that Sagathun local is going strong and that there is a prospect of having every eligible person in the district a member of the local at an early date. The length of the meetings as stated by the secretary certainly tells a story. The fact that members will consistently stay at meetings until midnight is a guarantee that there is much to interest them; and this, by the way, is the local that came near to giving up the ghost but a short time ago. The present report shows how much life there is in it, and how unnecessary was the recent proposal to disband. Mr. Hjelmeland did a good stroke of work when he persuaded the local that it was its duty to live on.

If the secretary thinks that favor is shown by Central in the allotment of speakers he is laboring under a mistake. The allotment of speakers is determined by circumstances over which, very often, Central has no control, and also by the number of speakers available at any particular time. It has already been pointed out to the secretary that it would be best for Sagathun to rely on local speakers or the local minister for Grain Growers' Sunday, as all speakers very likely will be in demand in their own districts on that day, but if desired, the Central office will endeavor to arrange for a speaker to visit the district at a later date.

The secretary's letter is as follows:—

Enclosed find postal note for \$5.50, payment for 11 new members for last week's work. This will bring our total membership up to 75. Of men and women, boys and girls, over 12 years of age, I can find in our district 108. You will see we are getting close to 100 per cent. of our population and I think before the Grain Growers' Sunday we will have them all. Our regular meetings are to be the first Saturday of every month, but we usually have one special meeting in each month on top of it, and we never get done before 11:12 o'clock, so there must be some interest in it.

I am requested to ask the Central for one speaker out here to G. G. Sunday, as we came to the conclusion that it was not right that the big places should have all the favors all the time. I also enclose list of new members.—L. H. Hjelmeland, secretary.

Short of Food

The following instructive article appeared in the Saskatchewan Rural Education Monthly for the month of March, viz:—

The world is short of food. The supplies are continually decreasing.

1. Increased consumption. Nearly 40,000,000 men in the land forces of the warring nations are consumers. It is estimated that they eat more than \$15,000,000 worth of food every 24 hours. In addition there are the men in the navies and millions of men and women who are engaged in the manufacture of war supplies.

Millions of men and women have been turned from sedentary occupations to those of strenuous physical labor. Both these and the soldiers require more food than the same number would require in the regular civilian occupations of pre-war times.

2. Destruction of Food. Wholesale destruction of crops and animals has taken place in the forward and backward movements of armies. The torpedo and the mine have taken an enormous toll of tonnage of food-stuffs.

3. Decreased production of Food. Millions of men who are now engaged either fighting or making munitions were previously farmers or farm laborers engaged in the production of food. Production is lessened to this extent. Take the case in France. The young men of France who are physically fit have left the farms and are fighting in the defence of their country. Only the old men, women and children are left to produce crops and care for the flocks and herds. The plowshares have been literally turned into swords and the reapers are rotting and rusting in the field. The horses have been taken from the farms and oxen killed for beef. Women actually hitch themselves to the plow and do the work of beasts of burden. The fields once well tilled—the pride of good husbandry—are devastated or so grown up with weeds that good crops are impossible. The agriculture of France has declined. Her production in 1917 as compared with that of 1913 shows a decrease as follows:—

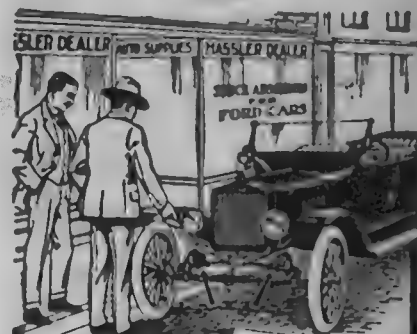
	Decrease	Per cent. less
Wheat	176,000,000 bushels	53.3
Potatoes	162,000,000 bushels	33.1
Sugar Beet	148,000,000 bushels	67.9
Cattle	2,435,000 head	16.5
Sheep	5,535,000 head	36.6
Hogs	2,825,000 head	40.0

This decreased production has been gradual since 1913 as the need for fighting men has increased as will be noted from the following:—

Wheat Production—Five year average 1909-13	317,639,000 bushels
1916	214,624,000 bushels
1917	145,000,000 bushels

4. Accumulated Stocks of Food. Stocks of food have been accumulated in India, Argentina, New Zealand, Australia and Russia, but owing to shortage of tonnage and the submarine menace only small quantities of these are accessible.

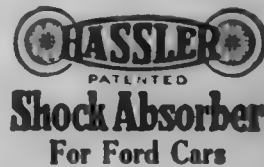
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The Deeper Life

A Canadian Christianity

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THE idea may not seem so strange when one considers what numerous and what widely different forms of Christianity already exist in Canada.

At the one extreme all have, that most honored body of Friends, more generally known as Quakers. I had the very interesting experience a few weeks ago of visiting one of the oldest Quaker meeting-houses in that most ancient seat of the Friends, Philadelphia. The roomy brick building was absolutely devoid, without and within, of any concession to taste or comfort except the cushions on the old-fashioned wooden benches. At the other extreme is the venerable Roman Catholic church with its rich and impressive apparatus of architecture and pictured windows, painting and sculpture, incense, music and vestments.

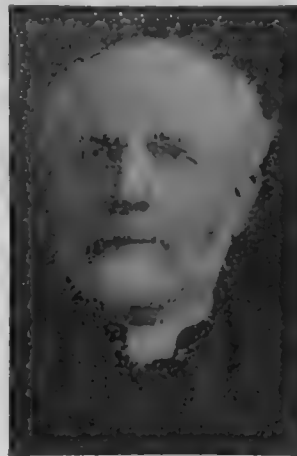
Between lie the simple and plain service of the Presbyterians or Methodists or Baptists, the more symbolic and ornate service of the Anglican church, the rousing Salvation Army service with its testimonies and its crashing band. Now these and many other forms of religious life and worship are all unquestionably Christian. They are all organized around the exalted Saviour. That there can be such contemporaneous variety in forms of Christianity prepares us to recognize the various phases through which Christianity has historically passed.

The first Christianity, the Christianity that grew up in Jerusalem after the resurrection was scarcely a church at all. Creed and organization and worship were of the simplest. Transplanted to the surprise of the Jewish Christians and almost against their wishes among the heathen Greeks in a different soil it underwent a remarkable development. The inquisitive, analytic, systematizing Greek intellect, never content to ask what, but insisting also on knowing why and how, turned this simple loyalty to Jesus as the Christ into a philosophico-theological system with the great creeds of Nicaea and Chalcedon, profound answers to profound questions which pure Jews could not answer nor would even care to ask. Christianity, in short, became orthodoxy. Simultaneously almost with its transplantation to the Greek soil Christianity found a new home in the Latin or Roman soil. The organizing genius which had built up the vastest and most enduring empire of the ancient world was applied to the infant faith which the Greeks could teach to think but could not organize and there resulted the spiritual counterpart of the Roman Empire and even more majestic and enduring construction—the Roman Catholic Church.

The Roman genius bound Christianity with hoops of steel not a moment too soon nor, perhaps, a whit too tightly for probably only such a compact organization could have weathered the fierce persecutions of the empire and the wild storms of the barbarian invasions. But the rigid discipline which seemed so congenial to the Latin temper was irksome to the freedom-loving northern races whose spirit had never been broken by Imperial Rome. They broke away from Latin Christianity to create a freer type historically known as Protestantism and which emphasized the independence of the soul as Latin Christianity had emphasized its dependence on the church.

As far as we can see each of these great phases of the development of Christianity was necessary. Each

brought out certain features of Christianity which other phases neglected. Such by its peculiarities helped some races to appropriate a religion which but for the adaptation might have remained foreign to it. These successive adaptations of Christianity thus seem to have been inevitable to its conquest of the world, and the process did not end with the Protestant Reformation. English Protestantism differs from German and even from Scotch. America has developed a type peculiar to itself, simpler, more democratic, more practical, less dogmatic even than British Christianity. It is already clear that Japan will not reproduce the Christianity of the lands that have evangelized her. Japanese Christians cherish the dream of a distinctively Japanese Christianity. The



Dr. BLAND

Chinese church has not developed so distinct a self-consciousness as the Japanese, but no one who knows the Chinese character will doubt that there will be as distinctive a Chinese Christianity as there has been a Jewish, a Greek, a Latin, and a Teutonic.

The question then becomes natural and reasonable—will there be a Canadian Christianity? I venture to think that it is altogether probable that in the near future our young Dominion will find not only a national but religious self-consciousness. We have no form of Christianity that has been shaped primarily for Canadian needs. All the leading churches of Canada are exotic. They have all been imported. This was inevitable. Christianity was not indigenous to Canada. It could reach us only in the forms in which it had established itself in older lands. These Latin and German and English and Scotch forms of Christianity have rendered to Canada a great service. But it is a question if the time has not come when Canadians like the Greeks and Latins and the northern European peoples should not fashion a new type. Let the younger Canadians ask themselves if there is not a desire for a Christianity which will meet Canadian needs, express the distinctive Canadian aspirations, fit in with Canadian ways.

These older and foreign forms of Christianity will always be gratefully remembered. But they do not suit us. It is not so much that they are inadequate. Rather they are too adequate. There is too much of them. They bristle with out-worn controversies. They are weighed down with absolute conceptions. They were fashioned for a world that has passed away. They are simple where we would be elaborate and elaborate where we would be simple. They are definite where we would be vague and vague where we would be simple. They are all sectarian and the soul of Canada increasingly abhors sectarianism.

We have learned to build our houses to suit the Canadian climate, and the Canadian social life. Neither Spanish houses, shutting out the sun, nor rambling English houses heated only by fireplaces, would suit Canada, and it may be that the Canadian soul will never show its true and deep religiousness till it fashions for itself a Canadian church, a church that could have grown up, nowhere else, a church that Canadians will instinctively love, which will not need to vindicate or advertise itself, around which the strongest and tenderest fibres of the Canadian heart will knit. We have emerged from the colonial stage politically. It is time that we emerged from it religiously,



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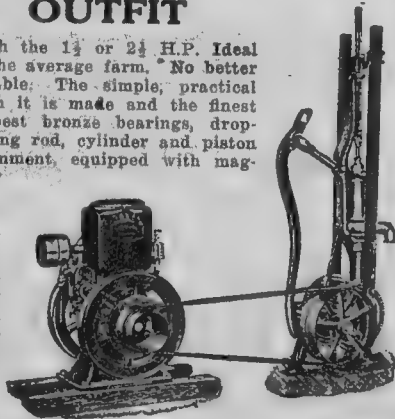
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Livestock

The Price of Wool

WE have just been informed that the Canadian War Trade Board has decided to give the Canadian woollen men and knitting firms a ten-day option on all Canadian wools. That means that no Canadian wool grower will be able to export wool to the United States until the ten-day option has expired. This will affect this spring's clip to about 4,000,000 pounds. The order also stipulates that mill men and knitters shall pay prices as of July 31, 1917, which is an average of 64 to 65 cents a pound for medium-common wools. At the end of the ten-day option period, all wools not taken up by Canadian

These little pens are seven feet square on the bottom and have no floor in them. The sides slope up on the four sides, but not to a peak. They are only two-and-one-half feet high. Thus there is a flat top four-and-one-half feet square. This is covered with two-ply of rubberoid roofing. It takes just two widths to cover the four-and-a-half feet. The frame for the top is made of scantling and the boards for the sides, which are of matched lumber, are nailed directly on these scantlings at the top and the bottom. Seven-foot-square frame. Across the centre of the roof frame we put a scantling two by four. Thus the lumber required for each small pen consists of five two by four-inch scantlings four-and-one-half feet long,



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Jerseys on May 2, to Wm. Ross Proctor.

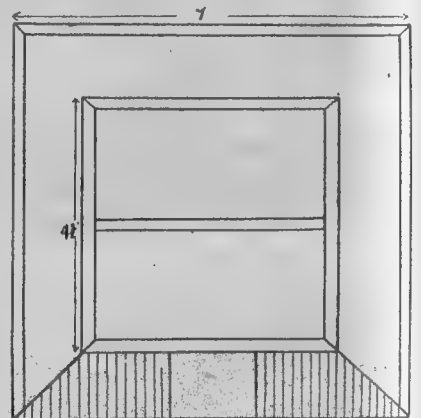
mills and knitters will be committed for export under license.

Recently the attitude of the United States government was defined in a statement from Washington to the effect that owing to abnormal conditions present wool prices are not warranted and the intention was to commandeer wool as required at prices ruling July 30, 1917. The United States War Industrial Board indicated that it would take over the entire 1918 clip of the U. S. A. at the July 30 price basis Atlantic seaboard markets. It has been expected wool dealers will handle wool from growers either by purchase or on consignment with commission defined.

This means that the price of Canadian wool will be the same as at the end of July, 1917. While it is not as high as has been paid in some cases since, and perhaps considerably lower than was anticipated by many growers this year it is a price that will render reasonable profits to growers. If no profiteering goes on between the grower and consumer, there is likely to be little dissatisfaction on the part of the former. Canadian woollen mill men will have ten days to go over Canadian wool, select what they require and leave all they cannot use for export to United States. If prices are uniform between the two countries there will be little difference under these conditions so long as uniform grading is allowed and manufacturers are not able to buy Canadian wool at grades lower than those they should properly come under.

four two by four-inch scantlings seven feet long, 21 feet of roof lumber, 55 feet of matched lumber for the sides, and two small strips of rubberoid roofing. On the front of the pen is put a door which naturally when opened falls back against the side, and which there is no difficulty keeping open.

We only use these pens for brood purposes during the summer. Some might object that there was not enough ventilation with the low roof, but this objection does not seem to amount to a great



deal. We can place these pens on a dry bit of ground, put a little bedding in them, and they are ready. Two men can pick one up and carry it about anywhere. When we wish to move them we can put as many as three on an ordinary stone-boat and one team of horses will move them anywhere. Altogether, I have found this the most satisfactory and most economical farrowing pen I have ever used and I have been raising hogs for many years, first in the state of Illinois and now in Manitoba.—E. E. Sweeney, Osborne, Man.

A Cheap Pig Pen

I was much interested in the portable pig pen illustrated in a recent issue of The Guide. I believe, however, that I have a better pen than this for sows and one very much cheaper. I built seven of these last year. They are very simple and only cost about \$5.00 each for the material. After we had the first finished two of the boys made three a day. This year we are building 12 more, as we have 32 sows now, and farrowing will commence next week (May 15).

Cows to a Yearling Bull

How many cows per week will it be safe to let a one-year-old Holstein bull cover?—R.C.

The general rule is that a bull should be at least 12 months of age before beginning service. Up to 24 months of

age he should not serve more than 12 to 15 cows; from 24 to 36 months, 20 to 30 cows; from 36 to 40 months, 30 to 50 cows; and from then on 3 to 4 cows a week.

A well matured yearling bull may be allowed to serve at first one cow per week, service being increased according to conditions, to two and in some cases three cows per week at two years of

age. It is not only a question of the number of cows in a year, but also of distributing these cows throughout the year or reducing their number. Feeding is often neglected during the breeding season, and this is particularly disastrous with the young bulls. Plenty of good feed, rich in protein, lots of fresh air and exercise are necessary in a season of heavy service.

The Disease of Blackleg

Cause---Symptoms and Methods of Treatment

Blackleg is an acute, infectious disease of cattle which is manifested in its course by lameness and the presence of hot, painful swellings, especially in the region of the hind quarters, the shoulders or the neck.

It is caused by a specific germ, the *Bacillus of Blackleg*, which exists in the soil in certain regions, and to some extent appears to be indigenous in certain localities, especially where the land is inclined to be scrubby, damp and poorly drained. In some districts the disease is quite common and appears nearly every year, causing considerable losses among young cattle. Cattle are attacked chiefly at from six months to four years of age. Calves being fed on milk and not at pasture are seldom attacked. Cattle over four years of age are less frequently attacked than those under that age. Horses and human beings are virtually immune from Blackleg.

Blackleg, is not in the true sense, a contagious disease, as it is not transmitted or spread directly from animal to animal by contact. The disease is contracted chiefly from a common source, as infected soils and pastures, which explains the indigenous nature and stationary occurrence of the disease in certain localities.

It often attacks the young cattle in a herd when they are turned out to pasture in the spring and early summer, and also during the late summer and fall months, after a period of dry

when the swollen parts are pressed or handled, they give a crepitant or crackling sound, due to the presence of gas or air in the affected tissues. The various lymphatic glands are also swollen and may be felt under the skin in different parts of the body, in the form of firm lumps about the size of apples. In addition to the swellings and lameness, symptoms of general disturbances become noticeable, such as high fever, labored breathing, and rapid beating of the heart. Sometimes attacks of colic are observed. Finally the animal becomes prostrated and lies on the ground stretched out, and soon thereafter dies. While the swellings mentioned are essentially characteristic of Blackleg, there are, however, some cases in which the swellings are either not present or may be too deeply situated in the body to be observed, and the only symptoms noticeable are the general constitutional disturbances.

Post-Mortem Appearances

When any cattle are found to have died suddenly at pasture, it is often advisable to examine the carcass to determine the cause. In cases of Blackleg the carcass usually appears to be greatly bloated, and a reddish frothy liquid is often seen coming from the mouth, nose and anus. A more or less prominent crepitant, or crackling, swelling may also be noticed anywhere upon the body, but more especially on the rump or other parts of the hind quarters. If the swellings are cut into, the



Vaccinating a Cow against Blackleg before turning her out in the Spring

weather has caused the small ponds and swampy lands to dry up, thus allowing cattle to graze over them.

This disease very rarely affects cattle during the winter while they are being kept in the stable.

Symptoms of Blackleg

Once an animal becomes infected with the Blackleg germ, the disease develops very quickly, the period of incubation being generally about three days. The course and duration of the disease is also very short and may terminate fatally in from one-half to three days. In cattle, the first symptom manifested is usually sudden lameness, in which case one or other of the legs is dragged stiffly. Soon thereafter a swelling appears in the region of the thighs and quarters, the neck and shoulder or other parts of the body. The swellings in cases of Blackleg are very characteristic in that they develop rapidly and are at first very hot and painful, and subsequently become less tender and the skin in the centre of the swelling feels cold and becomes dark colored and dry, like a piece of leather. Another striking peculiarity is that

tissues appear a dirty brown or dark red color, and when squeezed a dirty, red colored, frothy liquid containing gas bubbles is pressed out, which has a very offensive, sickly odor.

The tissues surrounding the swellings show an extensive straw-colored, drop-sical appearance. The lymphatic glands near the swellings are much swollen and filled with blood.

Treatment and Prevention

When an animal becomes attacked with Blackleg, successful treatment is hardly possible. This is owing to the fact that the disease is so often rapidly fatal and may cause death within a few hours, so that no opportunity is allowed for beneficial treatment. Even in those cases that survive for a period of one or two days, any treatment so far tried has not been found sufficiently successful to warrant much approval. Fortunately, however, cattle can be protected against the disease by means of vaccination with Blackleg Vaccine. Therefore, owners of cattle in districts where the disease is liable to occur should protect their cattle by the use of the vaccine. Two methods of vaccination are

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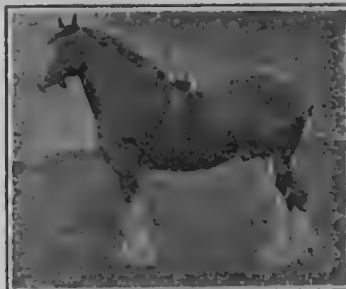
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During the past 8 to 10 years this bunch has been closely culled so that only the very best mares have been retained for breeding. Weights of matured animals from 18 to 17 cwt.

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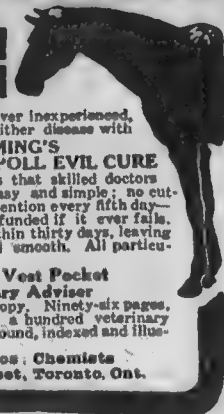
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Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg

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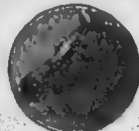
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Registered Bulls

Twenty young registered Durham Bulls.

A. CHAMPAGNE, Battleford

destroyed and in consequence the vaccination will have no protective value to the animal.

Contagious Abortion in Mares

Continued from Page 8

sheath, or use one-fourth to one-half per cent. of Lugol's solution before and after service. (Give the cow a vaginal douche of same solution one or two hours before service.) This can be accomplished with the same kind of apparatus described for the female, inserting the rubber tube into the opening of the sheath and holding the end of the sheath so the liquid cannot flow out while filling it. When it is full rub the hand up and down outside the sheath so as to thoroughly disinfect all parts of the sheath and penis.

A regular container instead of the funnel can be secured. This container may have a faucet near the bottom to which the rubber tubing is fitted. This is suspended from the ceiling of the bull stall and can be conveniently manipulated, especially after the animal has been treated a few times. It should precede and follow every service. This same apparatus can be used in the stables suspended from the litter carrier or a wire behind the females and facilitate the work where a number are to be treated. One should never use too strong or irritating disinfectants as more harm can be done in this way than already exists. It may be better to only use warm water for the irrigation of the uterus.

Medical Treatment

Many different medicinal agents have been recommended and some have been heralded as specifics for contagious abortion. These results, if obtained are more often due to errors of diagnosis or to the nature of the disease than the drug used for seemingly overcoming this trouble. Among the things most commonly used are carbolic acid, methylene blue and different bacterines and serums, besides the patent remedies advertised in many farm papers. At the present time it may be said with safety that no reliable specific for abortion is known.

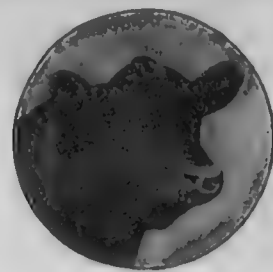
Standard antiseptics are much cheaper and more reliable than proprietary remedies. Undoubtedly there will be a time when a vaccine is perfected which will protect animals against this disease.

Time, energy, and money should not be wasted on animals that are otherwise unprofitable; especially is this true with cows that are used for dairy purposes where one should know just what each cow produces. All such unprofitable animals should be disposed of to the butcher. By doing this, greater attention can be given to the best animals and thereby get better and more profitable results.

Under no conditions should animals be sold unless for immediate slaughter without first telling the buyer about the infection they carry and the probable dissemination of this disease if introduced into another herd or used for breeding purposes. Where abortion occurs in barns or stables, it is necessary to clean thoroughly such stables, first by removing all the litter to a place where the animals cannot have access, then scrubbing the walls, floors, mangers, partitions, and all things contaminated, with a good antiseptic or with boiling water to kill all infection. The ceiling should be brushed and freed from all dust and cobwebs and a spray of some good disinfectant such as lime and carbolic acid, applied to the ceiling and walls daily for a short time. In addition to these precautions plenty of sunlight and fresh air should be supplied. The shoes, boots, clothing, and the hands of the attendants should be disinfected with a three or four per cent. solution of carbolic acid or creolin.

The best means for applying the disinfectants on the premises is by means of a good spray pump (such as orchardists use for spraying trees). This drives the disinfectant into all the cracks and corners. The yards can also be sprayed with some of the same disinfectant to good advantage.

Advantage should be taken of nature's best disinfectant—sunlight. An ample number of windows should be provided in barns or stables to allow the sunlight and fresh air to enter. Muddy, undrained yards, accumulations of manure and litter, and unsanitary sur-



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A good entry of young bulls are already in. ENTRIES CLOSE MAY 11th, for particulars write or see WM. PERRY, SECRETARY, DELORAINE, MAN.

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foundings in general make it almost impossible to control this or any other contagious disease.—By H. J. Frederick, Veterinarian, Utah Experiment Station.

Hide and Leather Prices

There has, during the past few months been an unusual spread between the price of hides and the cost of goods manufactured from leather. In a general way the decline in the Canadian hide market is explained by the trade as being due to the following conditions, namely: the class of hides used for harness leather is short in supply and the weights hard to obtain, and these can now be secured from the large packing concerns in the United States; an accumulation of light hides, for which there is a lack of demand, following the marketing of cattle of lighter weights and less finish than usual, during the fall and winter of 1917, and up to the present period of 1918; the slaughter of an unusually large number of old cows to meet the demand for canning stock and the lack of an outlet for hides of common quality, the embargo placed on the importation of leather, other than army purposes, into Great Britain, the chief outlet for light weight medium quality leather, and the lack of buying by the manufacturers of shoes and fancy leather goods, who over bought last season.

In connection with the retail prices of leather goods, it is stated that the raw material from which these were manufactured was purchased at a time when hides were high in price, and therefore no relation in price exists between the present stocks of leather goods and butcher hides. This is the opinion of some of those engaged in the hide and leather business and of course constitutes but one view of the market. It is anticipated further information on this subject will be forthcoming shortly.

Time to Castrate Lambs

When the ram lamb is about two or three weeks old is the best time to castrate it. At the same time the tails of all lambs should be cut. This greatly assists, later in the season, to keep the lamb from being infested with a load of its own filth.

Sometimes dysentery is experienced in the flock from excessive consumption of succulent food, often causing an alarming shrinkage in the lambs. We noticed in many flocks both on farms and in the stock yards during the past fall, lambs that had decreased in weight to an alarming degree through dysentery; and the situation is greatly aggravated when the long tails are left on the lambs. The flock owner should change the pasture where sheep and lambs show such trouble.

While this information is entirely unneeded by many of our experienced sheep owners, yet to new beginners and those who in the past have been neglectful in this respect, we desire to point out some of these oversights, which are the cause of a very considerable shrinkage in the value of lambs as well as mutton coming to the market, and the general welfare of our flocks.

The loss sustained through the neglect to castrate the ram lambs should not be suffered by any sheep owner. The lambs themselves fail in flesh when they begin to worry when the cold weather comes in the fall, and at the same time they disturb the whole flock, so that they depreciate severely in winter, and get ewes in lamb at an improper season. This causes a big loss. The experience is that when lambs are born in the winter months, it is frequently impossible to save them, owing to the lack of proper facilities both in the way of feed and a proper place to house them, especially where a good sized flock is kept. When one remembers that a lamb at the age of six or seven months is worth from \$12.00 to \$20.00, one recognizes the importance of this matter.—W. W. Fraser, Livestock Commissioner, Winnipeg.

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Entries Close July 1st

Entry blanks may be had on application to the Secretary, Sherlock Building, Lethbridge, Alberta.



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How to Run a Beef Ring

Plans for a 16 and 20 share ring

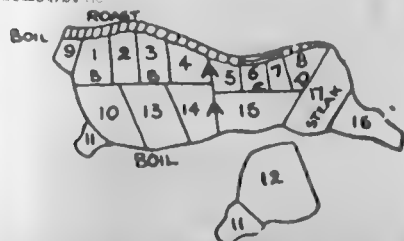
A beef ring is an association of farmers and may have 16, 20 or 24 members. The 16 and 20-share rings are the commonest, and are giving satisfaction. In starting the organization it is necessary that two or three interested should go around among the farmers in the locality until enough signify their desire to join the ring. A meeting should then be called to talk the matter over, and if it is decided to form a beef ring, officers may be appointed. It is necessary to have some one to look after the usual business that requires attention. President, secretary-treasurer and three directors are the offices that are filled. It is also necessary to hire a competent person to do the killing, and cut up the meat. Quite often some member of the beef ring is capable of doing this work, and if he lives near the centre of the locality, so much the better. If a building is not available, a suitable slaughter house can be erected at a small cost. In order to raise the money to build the slaughter house and equipment, such as windlass, rope and scales, each member may contribute a set sum to cover the cost. In most beef rings each member agrees to furnish an animal for slaughter, the said animal being a steer or heifer, not more than two or perhaps three years old; and to dress not less than 350 pounds, and not more than 500 pounds exclusive of head, heart, liver, feet, tail and fat of the internal organs, which parts, along with the hide, go to the owner of the animal.

In determining the time that each member is supposed to put in an animal, the usual custom is to place cards in a hat, and each man draws, the date on his card indicates when his turn comes. A certain day is set for butchering, and the animal to be slaughtered is usually delivered to the slaughter house 24 hours previous to killing. The butcher's duty is to dress the carcass, weigh it, cut it into the required number of pieces, record the weight of each piece, hand each man his share when he comes for it, and keep the slaughter house in a sanitary condition. The butcher's salary is set by the association, and each member pays for his animal killed. The carcass is usually cut so that each member gets a boil, a roast and a piece of steak each week. If the average carcass weighing 400 pounds is evenly divided, each member of a 20-share ring should receive 20 pounds. However, as weight of the animals vary it is a difficult problem to cut exactly. Some members may secure more meat than they should, and others may secure less. The members agree on a certain price, and those who receive more than their share pay for it at that price, and vice versa. When the business is straightened up at the end of the season, each member is paid for the animal he supplied, either in meat or cash.

In the slaughter house there should be a hook on which to hang the meat of each member, and the names of the members tacked on the wall above it. As the meat is cut, each member's share is placed on the hook, and is taken the same day after killing. A different cut is received each week from what was secured the week previous. At the end of the season each member will have received at least one piece of every portion of the carcass.

A Sixteen-Share Chart

Butchers have different charts for cutting into shares. A chart for a 16-share beef ring, commonly used, is as follows:



This chart represents one-half of beef lying on table ready for the saw. Before letting this half down divide it in the middle by running a saw across at A, between roasts 4 and 5, leaving two ribs on the hind quarter. After

laying both quarters on the table, divide the fore quarter at line B.

No. 9. Represents neck. Saw neck off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 1. Represents roast No. 1. Saw Roast No. 1 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 2. Represents roast No. 2. Saw roast No. 2 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 3. Represents roast No. 3. Saw roast No. 3 off, leaving three joints on it.

No. 4. Represents roast No. 4. Saw roast No. 4 off, leaving four joints on it.

No. 11. Represents front shank. Saw front shank off above upper joints.

No. 14. Represents second rib cut. Saw it off, leaving five ribs on it.

No. 13. Represents first rib cut. Saw it off, leaving four ribs on it.

No. 10. Represents brisket.

No. 12. Represents shoulder, which lies directly under brisket.

Then take the hind quarter and divide at the line D.

No. 15. Represents flank. Cut flank off at line C.

No. 5 Represents roast No. 5. Saw roast No. 5 off, with three joints on it.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8. Represents sirloin. Divide these three to as nearly the same weight as possible.

No. 17. Represents steak. Cut steak into slices, giving a slice to each person.

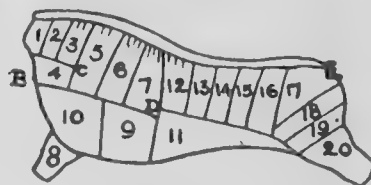
No. 16. Represents hind shank after steak is taken off.

After this half of the beef has been cut up it is divided between the first eight persons, giving each person a roast, a boil piece, and a slice of steak. Then the other half of the beef is taken down and cut up in the same manner.

When individuals decide they cannot handle a whole share they arrange with a neighbor to go halves. With a 16-share ring, and animals up to three years and an average dressed weight about 400 pounds, one share gives a fair supply for two small families. It can be seen, therefore, that the number of shares will have to be governed by conditions, and that the chart will have to be made out accordingly. A competent butcher will find little difficulty in dividing the carcass in such a way that each member will receive justice.

A Twenty-Share Chart

A successful chart for a beef ring of 20 members is as follows:



This chart shows how the beef should be cut. To give each party a boil and a roast it must be divided after the beef is cut down in halves. Cut across between numbers 7 and 12, leaving four ribs on the hind quarter. After laying the front quarter on the table for cutting up, cut off the front shank No. 8; then cut from line B, making two pieces, numbers 10 and 9; then take off neck, No. 1; then take off roast No. 7; three ribs in it; roast No. 8, two ribs; roast No. 5, two ribs; then cut across the line to C, taking piece No. 4, boiling piece; then No. 3, two ribs in it; leaving piece No. 2. After cutting up the two fore quarters, let down the hind quarter on the table, and cut from line D, leaving flank No. 11; then cut roast No. 12, three ribs in it; then follow along 13, 14, 15, 16; then cut across line E, rump roast No. 17; then cut off Nos. 18 and 19, leaving hind shank No. 20.

The numbers that go together are: 1 and 18; 2 and 16; 3 and 12; 4 and 13; 5 and 17; 6 and 20; 7 and 11; 8 and 15; 9 and 14; 10 and 19.

A Successful Flock

One of the best cared for flocks of sheep in the province of Manitoba, is kept about 22 miles from Winnipeg. It was reported recently that about 120 of their ewes first to lamb gave birth to 210 lambs during the last few days of March, the greater number of which were saved and are doing well. This flock consists of something over 700 sheep and shearling grade Shropshire lambs. They clipped on an average of 10 lbs each last year, which brought 60 cents per lb. They were wintered on wheat straw up to March 1, and since then have been given a ration of alfalfa hay along with this feed once a day. They were given an abundant supply of the straw that they were fed in the first place, which was hauled to them and spread on the snow or ground. The straw contained a considerable number of weeds which grew in the wheat, and no doubt was super-

ior in feeding value to ordinary wheat straw.

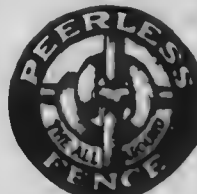
While this flock of sheep had reasonable exercise, they were wintered in a large shed facing the south and east, with the door constantly open, and had a large run where they were fed in the open. They are located on the prairie with no shelter other than the shed. The shepherd in charge exercised great care of this flock. When he began to feed alfalfa during the first week in March, the weather being fine, he fed it a distance outside of the paddock for the purpose of having the sheep exercise in going to and fro. He desired that the ewes heavy in lamb should receive more exercise than hitherto they had been getting. I believe that any one of our farmers could keep their sheep under equally as favorable conditions and it may be of some value to those having no previous experience with sheep in this province.—W. W. Fraser, Live-stock Commissioner, Winnipeg.

PEERLESS PERFECTION

In all that represents strength, character, real worth, permanency and the elements which builder and buyer recognize as the stamp of honest accomplishment,

The Peerless Perfection Fencing

stands every test. Made by the open hearth process, all the impurities are burned out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake, chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless lock. While these locks



hold the wires securely together, yet this fence can be readily adjusted and perfectly stretched over uneven ground. It's easily erected and on account of heavy, stiff stays used, few posts are required.

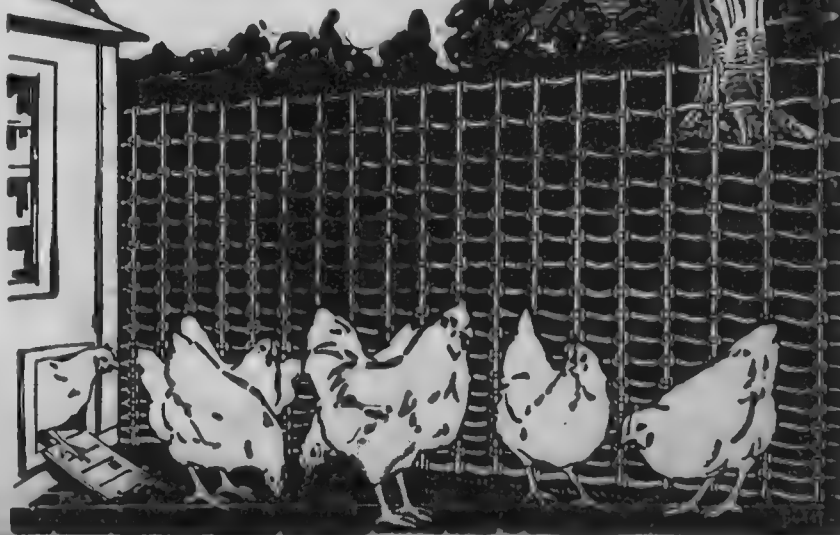
PEERLESS Perfection Poultry Fence

is true to its name, a perfect fence strong enough to keep strong animals out and close enough to keep even small poultry in. Every Peerless fence is guaranteed against sag, rust or break and we stand back of your dealer unconditionally.

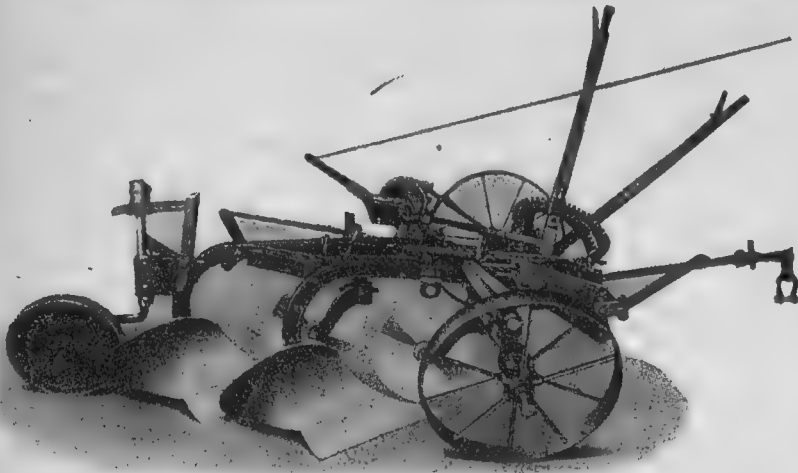
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for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc., are handsome. Also lawn borders, flower bed guards, trellises, etc. Send for Catalog and get familiar with the best, cheap ornamental and serviceable fencing to be had in the Dominion. Throughout Canada, Peerless Perfection stands as the symbol of quality.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



Cockshutt Light Draft Two-Furrow Tractor Plow



Before buying a plow for the Fordson or other light tractor engine, write us or see our agent.

There are more light draft 2-furrow Cockshutt tractor plows behind the Fordson than any other make of plow. 65 per cent. of the purchasers of Fordson tractors from the Ontario Government have bought Cockshutt 2-furrow light tractor plows, having decided after careful tests that the Cockshutt is best suited to the Fordson and does excellent work.

In the last few months over 6000 Cockshutt plows have been shipped to England to work with light tractors.

The Cockshutt is not a remodelled horseplow. It has heavier beams, heavier bottoms and heavier construction throughout, proportionate to the extra strain a traction plow is subjected to.

The side pressure and suction of the plow is carried on three wheels instead of being a dead drag on the ground which partly accounts for the lighter draft.

The Cockshutt light tractor plow is independent of the engine, being connected to it by a flexible hitch which allows the engine to go over dead furrows and uneven ground without altering the depth of plowing or in any way effecting the work of the bottoms.

Do not experiment with the plow part of your equipment. Cockshutt tractor plows have a world wide reputation and their work is always dependable.

We are making a special price on these plows. Write us today.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON

Buying a Bull Co-operatively

A number of neighbors would like to buy a pure-bred bull to use on their herds jointly. Can you give us any suggestions that will help us in going about this purchase?—R.M.

Co-operative ownership of herd bulls is an excellent method of cutting down the cost of keeping sires and of securing the use of better sires than would be possible where every farm has to buy and feed its own bull.

Where several neighbors own a bull it is customary for them to pay for the bull in partnership. If they own about an equal number of cows, they may use the bull and make no charge per cow. However, the most satisfactory plan is to charge a certain fee for every cow bred. Occasionally cows owned by outside men may be bred. For these a larger fee is usually charged.

The best plan for caring for the bull is to locate him on the most central farm and pay enough for his keep per year that he will receive very good care. This necessitates leading cows from other farms to the central farm for breeding. If it seems desirable the bull may be moved from farm to farm, but this is usually less satisfactory than keeping him in one place in a pen well built for him and under one system of management.

In a few places in Western Canada this practice is followed. A recent issue of The Guide gave a review of some of these co-operative bull purchasing associations in United States. Sometimes this can be worked out so that the cost per head is very small. For example,

when one community has used a bull two years, he can be sent on to another community already organized where he can be used a second two years, and a bull may be brought to the first community which has already been used two years in another. In this way a good bull may be retained in service in several communities for perhaps eight and sometimes ten years.

In buying the bull once the breed is decided on, the secretary of the association or club should communicate with men having suitable animals of the breed for sale. The names of most of the best of these can be secured from the agricultural press. A bull can then be selected by a small committee from among those offered for sale.

Railways Will Build Fences

The Livestock Commissioner for Manitoba states recently in a circular to sheepmen of Manitoba that the railway companies have indicated their readiness to construct along their right-of-way a fence suitable to turn sheep and pigs in all cases where a farmer has his field fenced in a similar way. This is something that should be appreciated by everyone interested in sheep raising, where a line of railway runs through or alongside his property. All the farmer or rancher has to do is to inform the General Manager's Office of any of the different railways that his property is fenced, or that he is about to fence it. The railway company will then proceed to have its fence constructed to meet the requirements.

News of Herds and Flocks

ESCHER'S ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE

At Harlan, Iowa, June 4 and 5, occurs the greatest auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle in America, when 140 head of bulls, cows with calves, and heifers will be sold at the annual events of Escher & Ryan, and Charles Escher, Jr. This will be the greatest gathering of that aristocratic branch of the Blackbird family, the Blackcaps, ever offered. Not only are the Escher sales the annual "top" events in the Aberdeen-Angus world because of the choice pedigrees offered, but the individuality that goes with the pedigrees is among the best that American and Scotch herds have been able to produce. Four importations from the old country since 1892, plus the "tops" from leading American shows, has put style and class into the pedigrees made at Eschers, beginning with the late Charles Escher, Sr., back in the '90's, has kept the pedigree building founded on the markets of the packers and farmers the soundest foundation of all.

Followers of steer show-ring history need no refreshing of the memory as to what the Escher steers have done at the world's greatest steer show, the Chicago International Livestock Exposition. On carlots, they have shown at Chicago six times and at the Pittsburgh Fat Stock Show, once, never dropping below second place, and carrying away the grand championship over all breeds four times. The Pittsburgh show load of 1901 gave the herds world-wide fame, the record price of 21½ cents a pound on the hoof for a carload of steers never having been even approached until the last two International shows, when war-time prices surpassed them. The grand champions at the Internationals of 1902, 1911 and 1918 went to Eschers, and the reserve grand championships of the last two mentioned dates were also theirs.

The grand champion steer herd of three animals over all breeds at the 1918 International was also shown by Escher & Ryan. In 1911, and again in 1918, many of the carlot steers were led out and shown as single steers in the International show arena, something never attempted before by an exhibitor. These carlot steers as individuals won second, fourth, fifth, eighth and ninth in the two-year-old pure-bred steer class; first, fifth, sixth, seventh and ninth in the class under one

year; and second, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth in the yearling class; besides, in groups of three steers, first, second, fourth and fifth. In these single and group classes, they were competing against the great steers from the colleges, which usually win the single and group grand championships, it must be remembered, as well as demonstrating the practicability of the pedigree for the average farmer who feeds cattle.

Mr. J. J. Oridlan, former president of the British Aberdeen-Angus Society, when at Chicago to judge the grades and cross-bred steers in 1911, stated that the Escher & Ryan carloads that were Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion steers of the show over all breeds that year were the most impressive example of constructive breeding and feeding work he had ever seen.

THE DOVE ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE

Right next to the Escher & Ryan sale, and on an equal footing with the Cooper, Tudor and Donohoe annual sales of Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle in Iowa, stands the Dove sale. Mr. Dove, who is part owner and manager of the Willow Lawn Farm, near Waverly, Iowa, has been a consistent buyer of the best offered at the great Iowa Aberdeen-Angus sales of the past few years. Price has never stood in the way in getting animals he wanted to make the Willow Lawn herd, the best. The fruits of this careful buying and breeding are making each succeeding annual sale better. With the farm located on the main lines of the Illinois Central; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; and the Chicago Great Western, Canadian buyers going by way of Minneapolis and St. Paul will find railroad connections perfect. Those attending the Tudor, Cooper and Donohoe sales, less than a week earlier, can include the Willow Lawn sale with little additional time and cost. In fact, it would be a splendid opportunity for visitors and buyers at the first sales to see the leading Iowa herds, as here are concentrated in a comparative small area many of the leading herds in North America. Western Field Representative, E. T. Davis, of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association will be available to those hunting Aberdeen-Angus cattle as guide in finding what is wanted among the Iowa herds at this time.



Grand Champion Steer Herd Over All Breeds at the 1918 Chicago International. Bred, fed and owned by Escher and Ryan, Harlan, Iowa.

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THEY LAST LONGEST

12 inch.....	\$3.25
13-14 inch.....	3.65
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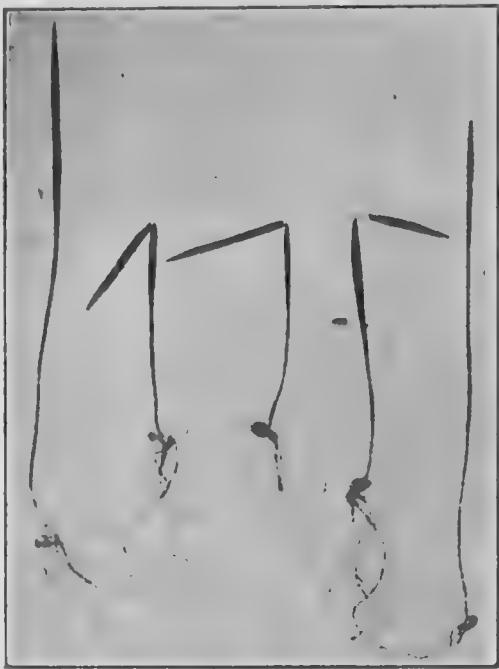
If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Wheat Injured by Drifting Soil

A Mechanical Injury with the Appearance of Blight

A MECHANICAL injury which has the appearance of being some kind of a blight may result to grain from soil drifting. The injury appears at a uniform height, a short distance above the surface of the soil. It first appears as a small yellowish spot or streak across the leaf, and the leaf may be somewhat darker above or below this point. As the injury proceeds the leaflet bends over and later breaks off. The plants will be found to be affected at approximately the same height above the ground, and the injury may be identified by this peculiarity.

This injury is caused by the pelting of fine grains of soil against the young plants. When soil is drifting the soil particles have to be lifted a short distance above the surface before they can be carried along



Injury to Growing Wheat by Drifting Soil Particles

by the wind. The irregularities of the surface cause a swirling motion of the air close to the ground. Just above this zone there is a definite drifting plane, along which the larger and heavier particles are carried. The finer particles,

of course, may be carried to almost any height, depending on the velocity of the wind, but the action is intensified on the drifting plane. This plane is frequently about one-and-a-half inches above the surface. The pelting of the young shoots by the soil particles destroys the tissues at this point, and if the process goes on long enough the young leaves bend over and finally break off. The injury is not always confined to light or sandy soil. This year, with the early spring, the dry weather and high winds there has been considerable drifting even on heavy clay. This injury to wheat has been noted even in the heavy clay lands of the Red River valley.

The illustration is from a photo of injured wheat sent to The Guide by a Saskatchewan reader last week. The wheat was sown from April 10 to 17. The letter states that in one field the injury appears in two places on the wheat plants, one a few inches above the other. This would be caused by two periods of drifting occurring at different stages of the wheat growth.

Timothy Growers Co-operate

Activities of the Southern Alberta Hay Growers' Association--By J. J. Cameron

THROUGH the efforts of a number of farmers in the Pincher Creek, Cowley and Brocket districts in Southern Alberta they have practically developed a new industry in this province. Incidentally they have increased the amount of money which has been produced on the farms in that district by a very large amount during the past year. The Southern Alberta Hay Growers' Association is one of the few farmers' co-operative societies which has developed along a new line and made a self-supporting success out of it without any outside assistance. It was started about six years ago with a membership of 30 and last year it had on its roll, 175, and represents 150,000 acres.

Pincher Creek was known as one of the first and best ranching districts in the West. That was in the pioneer days, and after ranching went out and the smaller holder encroached on the ranges the conditions which had contributed to its success as a stock country were found to be equally suitable for the farmer. Most districts base their claims for attention on their suitability as a grain-growing or stock country, or some combine both, and the yields from the fields and the splendid grazing country which is characteristic of this portion of the Crow's Nest Pass, justifies it as

being classed among the sections where both operations are conducted most successfully.

But through the energy of the members of the Hay Growers' Association they have put their section ahead in a special line, which was first started some 10 or 15 years ago when the first Timothy seed was sown. There was the usual haphazard way of selling until the association was formed six years ago and since that time the disposal of their hay and Timothy seed has been carried on under a splendid business management and last year their seed crop of 400 tons was all disposed of to one firm, which makes it the largest individual sale of Timothy seed which has been recorded, the splendid price of 10 cents per pound was paid for their No. 1 seed, and of the total crop, 70 per cent. of it came under this grading.

In addition to the seed the members of the association are able to obtain \$13 per ton for their threshed hay, and \$21 for the unthreshed hay on track at any of their shipping points, which are chiefly Pincher Creek and Brocket, where the association has storage for 500 tons of hay. These prices realized a splendid return to the hay growers, as last year there was a yield on the average of four bushels of seed to the

acre and this is in spite of the fact that the season was a little too dry for a good hay crop. The previous year the yield was about seven bushels and the total amount of seed sold was 700 tons. The year before, which marked their first attempt at marketing the seed they sold 20 tons. It will be seen from these figures the rapid strides which the association has made in the disposal of the seed.

One of the big advantages which has been found in threshing the hay is that it opens up a splendid market for the seed and it also helps to stabilize the market for the hay. The unthreshed hay is always in a good demand along the Crow's Nest Pass and during the season there has been a lot of shipping done to Montana. When the Hay Growers find what their market will be able to assimilate they are in a position to decide how much they will be able to thresh and consequently how much of the lower-priced threshed hay they

will have to sell. This is where the benefit of co-operation comes in and it is only by this system of united effort that the farmers or stock raisers can hope to reap the full benefits resulting from their efforts of production.

Many Instances of Big Returns

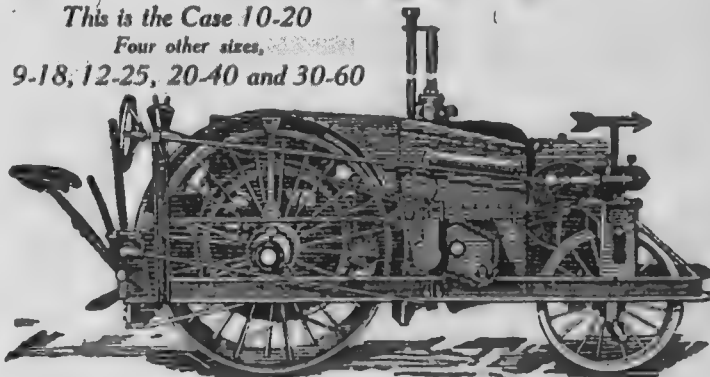
In addition to their other farming and ranching returns there are some farmers in the Pincher Creek district who have made big returns out of their hay crop. One man got a check for \$9,900 for the seed he sold, and in addition to this his threshed hay brought him \$3,500; there are many others who have got checks for \$5,000. There is one feature of the Timothy seed production which appeals very strongly, particularly to a farmer who is any considerable distance from a shipping point. By threshing his hay he puts his marketable commodity in the smallest possible space and his seed can be taken to market in a few trips, whereas if he has to haul baled hay



This is the Case 10-20

Four other sizes,

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Popular in Every State and Country

THIS is a picture of the famous Case 10-20 Kerosene Tractor, the model that has been purchased by thousands of successful satisfied farmers.

It pulls three 14-inch plows anywhere a team can continuously pull one plow. It is the most powerful tractor in the 5000 pound class. It delivers 14 7-10 per cent. more drawbar horsepower than rated.

It embodies the latest and best engineering principles, being built by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, famous among farmers for 76 years. So it is not an experimental type made by a concern unacquainted with farm needs.

It has a 4-cylinder Case valve-in-head motor and burns kerosene successfully and economically. An efficient air strainer prevents dust and grit entering cylinders.

In plowing, all wheels travel on unplowed ground. The combined tire width of drivers is 32 inches. There is absolutely no side draft and no soil packing.

Under belt, this Case 10-20 drives a 20 x 36 Case Thresher with all equipment; a Case No. 16 Silo Filler, and other machines requiring similar power.

You cannot afford to buy any tractor before you learn the advantages of this Case 10-20. Inquire of a Case dealer or write to us for a catalog.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Inc.

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CANADIAN BRANCHES—Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon.
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he would probably have to spend months in getting his hay to market.

Every year there is a great outcry about the amount of money which the farmers lose through the production of dirty grain. There are portions of the province where it is practically impossible to produce a crop which is free from objectionable seeds of some description. The Timothy seed farmers in the Pincher Creek district have exercised care in keeping their fields free from weeds and the result is that 70 per cent. of their Timothy seed takes the grading of No. 1 and brings 10 cents per pound, or about \$40 per ton in two grades. It is not hard to impress the farmer that it pays to keep his fields free from weeds.

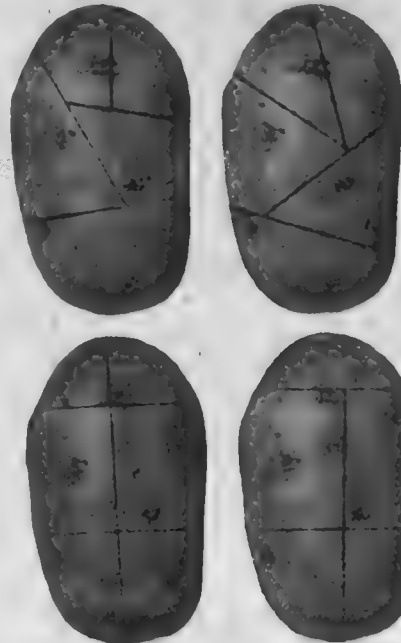
Nature has, of course, contributed also; the soil is splendidly adapted to the growth of hay, while the foothill showers, which are prevalent in the district, are of the greatest assistance during the growing period and the long sunny days of summer give the Timothy seed the high quality which is characteristic of other seeds produced. For the hay growers there are comparatively few of the dangers in this province, to which the grain growers is subjected.

The business-like manner which these farmers went about their work has merited them in receiving the assistance and encouragement of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. They have been rendered every assistance by the management and staff of the internal government elevator at Calgary in cleaning their seed at a nominal rate. There has also been a special rate

given them on the haul from the south country to Calgary.

Cutting Potato Sets

Potato sets should each contain from two to three eyes and should be as



Hand and Machine Cutting Compared
Cutting carefully by hand ensures that each set has the required number of eyes. The two top figures show hand-cut potatoes; the two bottom, machine-cut potatoes.

large as possible without having more than the required number of eyes. A set should weigh from one to two ounces. Large sets containing two or three eyes will give a greater yield than small sets with the same number of eyes. Unless a large acreage is planted, or seed potatoes are very cheap it is better to cut these potato sets by hand rather than by machine. Experiments at Guelph, Ontario, show that from eight to 25 per cent. of the sets made by machine cutters fail to produce plants. The seed end should be cut into two pieces. Reference to the illustration will show how, by hand cutting, it is easier to secure sets with the proper number of eyes.

Treating Potato Seed

Some of the worst potato diseases have not as yet got a foothold in western Canada. These blights are checked by our dry August winds. Common scab, black scurf, black and dry or stemrock cause the chief trouble. Potato scabs are carried over on the outside of the potato and in the soil, and can be combatted successfully by changing the potato land frequently and by treating the seed. Disinfect the potatoes before cutting the seed. Soak them for three hours in a barrel containing one pint of formalin to 25 gallons of water. In cutting for seed throw out all potatoes showing red or brown spots or rings near the stem and in the tuber. Select good seed and avoid old worn-out degenerate pink eyes or purple

stems. In cutting infected seed it is best to use two knives, keeping one in a strong solution of formalin, changing knives when you cut a brown or soft spot. The treatment, which should always be done before cutting and sprouting, is most easily accomplished by dipping the bags of potatoes in the formalin solution, allowing them to soak for two hours, and then spreading them out to dry. The longer you keep potatoes cut the smaller the yield will be.

The Farm Boys' Camp

The Saskatoon Exhibition Board's big summer fair will be held in Saskatoon on July 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, and there will be a new attraction at this fair in the big camp of farm boys that are being taken to Saskatoon by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, the Saskatoon Exhibition Board and The Grain Growers' Guide.

There will be approximately 150 of these boys. The ones that have been working with The Guide during the past winter on the big campaign to increase production throughout the West. These boys have each secured an allotment of an improved strain of seed, wheat, oats or barley, and have seeded the grain on special plots with the intention of demonstrating the superiority of the varieties being distributed by The Guide. While in Saskatoon the boys will be quartered on the University grounds and the University faculty will conduct a special weed and seed short course for the boys in attendance. These boys will be one of the features of the fair on Farmer's Day—occupying a special reservation in the Grand Stand and will aid in the big livestock parade.

Arrangements that are being made to entertain the boys of Saskatchewan gives ample proof that the Saskatoon Exhibition Board is trying to develop a summer fair that will result in much of practical good to the men on the Saskatchewan farms.

Later in the summer the Manitoba Farm boys who have aided in the Increased Production Campaign will be brought to the Agricultural College in Winnipeg by the College and The Grain Growers' Guide. A real outing will be provided for these boys and a profitable vacation it will prove to be, as the entertainment and program will be under the supervision of President Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Short Courses at M.A.C.

Five summer short courses are announced by Manitoba Agricultural College. Course 1 is planned to offer the B.S.A. degree course to teachers holding first-class professional certificates. The purpose of the course is to train in agricultural science, principals for the high schools and intermediate schools of the province, and a portion of the first year's work is being put on during the summer holidays. Course 2 is a special one in household science, spread over three summer vacations of six weeks each. This is a course for teachers, designed to fit for the teaching of household science in elementary schools. Courses 3 and 4 are those regularly taken by the Normal students from the Normal School, as well as any other teachers seeking instruction in elementary science, school gardening, woodwork, household science, household art, livestock and field crops. Course 5 is the Rural Ministers' short course, which is devoted to rural church problems, the community club movement and production.

The courses open as follows: Course 1, July 8; Course 2, July 8; Course 3, May 20; Course 4, July 20; Course 5, August 6.

Soil Water

The water in the soil may be divided into three classes: gravitational, capillary and hygroscopic. Gravitational water is the water which drains away, either down to the water table or off the surface after a rain. As the name implies, it moves by the force of gravity. If the soil is full of gravitational water, or free water, or if it occupies a part of the root bed, it prevents proper aeration and is injurious to the plant. Capillary water is that which is held in the form of films around the soil particles. It does not move by grav-

Stop the Leaks in Your Farm Profits

Our book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete" is a great help to farmers. Many a farmer has told us that the advice contained in it has helped him stop the leaks in his farm profit and has put hundreds of dollars into his pocket.

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You need this 100 page book, that explains in clear, language all about Concrete. With it you can build anything from a watering trough to a silo. Send your name and address—it will be mailed you free.

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ity, but by capillary action, the movement being always from where the films of water are thicker to where they are thinner. It may be in any direction. The movement may be downward as it is during rain when the moisture is more abundant at the surface than lower. The most important movement, however, is that which brings the water from lower to higher levels to replace the moisture which is taken up by the roots or which is escaping by evaporation from the surface of the soil. Hygroscopic water is not available for plants. Some of this form of water is found in the driest road dust. It is held closely and can only be driven off by high temperature. It is still found in the soil after all the gravitational and capillary water have disappeared.

Capillary water is the only kind that is used by plants except where a small amount of free water may be absorbed as it passes the roots. Cultivation, especially in semi-arid districts where the annual precipitation is under 20 inches, should largely be directed to storing the rain fall in the form of capillary water and make it available for plants during the growing season. By keeping soil open and porous the rain as it falls enters the soil and is conveyed by gravitation or capillarity or both to the lower portion of cultivated area or deeper. Cultivation as soon as the surface is sufficiently dry breaks the action of capillarity at the depth to which the soil is stirred and prevents the free passage of the soil moisture back into the air. The chief object of late spring cultivation even after grain is showing through is to prevent the evaporation of moisture from the surface of the soil as much as possible during the growing season. The dust blanket then established will usually last for a considerable time after the operation or until the plants themselves shade the soil and check the circulation of air, thus preventing loss by evaporation. Where the rainfall is scanty there is all the greater need for the reduction of the loss of moisture from the surface to the minimum.

Milking Machines

The shortage in labor is causing more interest than ever in the milking machine. Milking machines have been on the market more than 25 years but most of them have not been successful. As a result of years of experimenting machines are now on the market that are past the experimental stage. Milking machines are giving the best satisfaction in hands of many users while others soon discard them. Their successful use by many shows that the machine is all right when properly used. Experience has shown that the milking machine saves a great deal of labor, making it possible for one man to milk 25 to 30 cows in an hour, although extra time is required for cleaning the machine. It is a question whether the cows milked with a machine hold up in milk toward the end of the milking period quite as well as when hand-milked, so that the yield for the year may be a little less. Apparently the machine will do better work than poor hand-milkers but it is not quite equal to skilled hand milkers.

When the machine is properly handled the quality of the milk with reference to its sanitary condition is better than when it is hand milked but too often the machine is not properly cleaned, and then the milk is not in as good condition as that drawn by hand.

O. H. Eckles, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, suggests that a farmer who expects to purchase a machine will do well, first of all, to visit some one using a machine of the kind he is considering, and see it in operation so that he may decide for himself whether he wants it. In buying a milking machine use the same common sense that would guide the buyer of any machinery. It is safer to get a make that has been in use for some time, preferably three years at least in order that the defects may have been corrected.

It is doubtful whether a milking machine is practical for fewer than 30 cows. The cost for an outfit for this many cows will vary from \$150 to about \$450, but if it does its work successfully it is well worth the price.

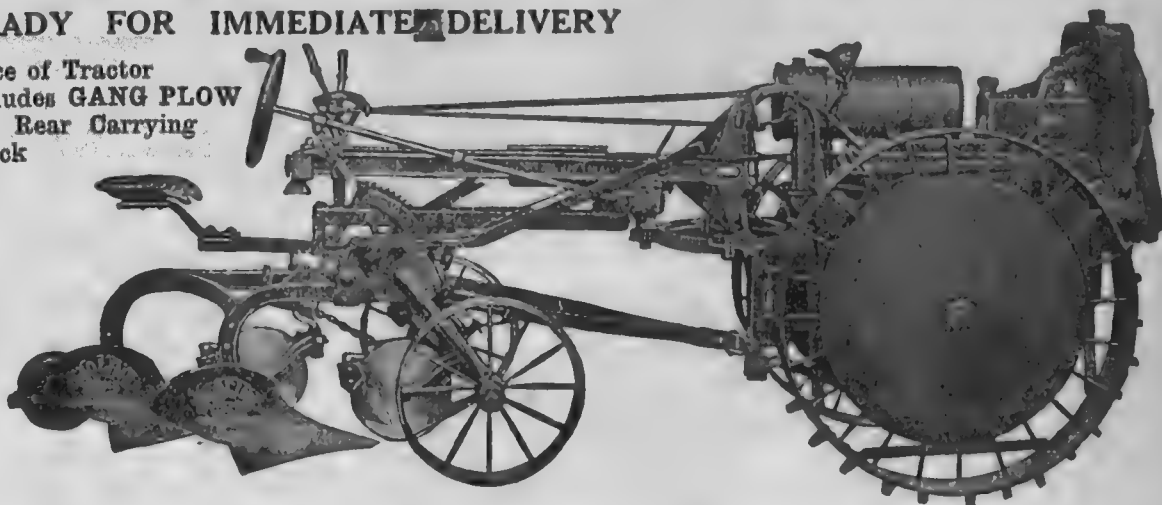
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They did not consider carefully enough how fit were the executors they appointed. Virtually, they only half made their wills.

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Assistant Manager

D. H. COOPER,
Manager

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Business and Finance

IN these columns this week is reproduced in full the prospectus which has just been issued by the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association. This organization has just been formed, and has taken for its watchwords, Unity, Stability, Prosperity. Its office is in the Crown Life Building, 59 Yonge Street, Toronto; and the members of the Provisional Executive Committee are: Hon. Senator N. Curry, Huntley R. Drummond, George E. Drummond, J. H. Sherrard, of Montreal; John F. Ellis, W. K. George, W. K. McNaught, C.M.G., S. R. Parsons, T. A. Russell, Sir John Willison, William Stone and H. D. Scully, of Toronto; Robert Hobson, of Hamilton; Lt.-Col. Harry Cockshutt, of Brantford; W. M. Gartshore, of London; R. O. McCulloch, of Galt; W. J. Bulman and E. A. Mott of Winnipeg; Major A. N. Worthington, of Toronto, secretary.

The text of the prospectus is as follows:—

Canada faces new conditions and problems. We do not know when peace will come nor what will follow. It may be that the period of readjustment will be long and difficult. Possibly there is no sound ground for apprehension or anxiety. It is certain, however, that we will adopt wise measures of social, industrial and national policy according as we have knowledge of conditions in other countries and sympathetic, comprehensive, adequate understanding of the bases of our own industrial fabric, the dangers to which it may be exposed and the defences which must be maintained.

Objects of the Association

The objects of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association are (1) to maintain industrial stability and (2) to secure wise consideration and prudent treatment of problems of reconstruction. Parliament will legislate more wisely and the public will judge measures of legislation more fairly if accurate knowledge is afforded of actual conditions in the country and the probable effects of new legislation. Investigation will be made into the conditions of various industries, the markets which they must supply, the wages paid to labor as compared with the wages paid in competitive industries elsewhere, and the relative charges for transportation. It will endeavor to assist in the extension and development of technical and general education. It will maintain a sympathetic attitude towards projects of land settlement, organizations to extend co-operation among rural producers and plans to improve rural conditions. It will give its support to movements—whether directed by leaders of labor or employers of labor—which aim at establishing fair working agreements between workers and employers and improving relations between labor and capital; and recognizing the equal rights of citizenship which women have acquired it will seek to improve their position in industry and co-operate as far as opportunity offers with women's organizations in investigating and improving conditions which peculiarly affect the domestic, social and industrial welfare of women.

Facts, Not Opinions

Facts should be more influential than opinions. Too often what are regarded as constructive proposals have destructive effects. If we would profit by experience of other countries we must know what has been done in other countries. If we would reconstruct wisely in Canada we must know what other countries are doing and consider deeply how we can best adapt ourselves, not only to new domestic conditions, but to new world conditions. This association will endeavor to supply facts and statistics affecting agriculture, manufactures, labor, transportation, and markets, in confidence that if the people are informed, Parliament will be greatly strengthened to resist doubtful proposals, and enabled more easily to maintain the national interest against any class or sectional interest. Assuming a common patriotism in all portions of the country and all elements of the population it should not be difficult to adjust all differences and remove all grievances if any exist.

If we lay heavier taxes upon Cana-

dian industries than are imposed upon those of the United States, France or Great Britain, we impair their ability to supply the domestic market or to secure a foothold in other markets during the period of reconstruction. Our industries will be helpless when peace is restored if they have no adequate reserve of working capital. Unless there is a demand for labor when the war is over it will be difficult or impossible to provide employment for returned soldiers and the thousands of workers released from munition factories and other concerns engaged in the production of war supplies. In this event those who have risked their lives to maintain free institutions will come home to find Canada which they have made 'honorable' among the nations seething in unrest and beset with industrial uncertainty and confusion.

Mr. Harold Cox, an independent British Liberal, who cannot be suspected of any desire to protect capital, goes so far as to say that "a man who saves money in order to equip a munition factory, or to cultivate a neglected farm, or to build a ship, or to work a coal mine, is serving his country as much as a man who buys war bonds, and his investments ought also to be exempted." This may be neither practicable nor desirable, but it is true as Mr. Cox says, that a man may have much money invested in business and still not be able "to put his hand on a single penny." Taxable capacity depends on income, but income devoted to manufacture and production may serve the state to advantage.

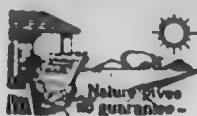
Some Essentials

It is not suggested that the industries of the country should escape their fair and full share of war and general taxation. It is clear however, that without adequate working capital wages cannot be fully maintained nor can the best grades of labor be employed, the goods manufactured improved in quality, or risks taken in seeking a wider market or providing against unemployment. Volume of output has an intimate relation to cost of manufacture, remuneration of labor and prices to purchasers. Goods produced in struggling factories are likely to be high priced, inferior in quality and detrimental to the reputation of the country. Unless factories are busy wages cannot be maintained nor unemployment prevented. Not all of those who will come to Canada from ally countries when peace is restored will go upon the land. At any cost we must ensure that no returning Canadian soldier shall look in vain for work at decent wages. Thus, employers and workmen, labor unions and veterans' organizations have a mutual interest in opposing unwise taxation and illegitimate competition in the domestic market.

It is doubtful if there is any strong feeling in Canada in favor of raising the national revenues by direct taxation. There is grave danger that land taxation would retard immigration and settlement. That is chiefly but not wholly a question between the farmers and the Government since the war will increase the obligations of Canada so enormously that a great influx of desirable settlers will be wanted in order that the individual burden may be lessened by distribution over a larger population. The war may and possibly should bring new forms of taxation but customs' duties must continue to be the chief source of revenue. It is doubtful if all the new forms of taxation that can be devised will meet the interest upon the war debt alone, to say nothing of pensions and other heavy war obligations. Duties necessary to provide revenue will afford such incidental protection as should enable us to create and maintain new industries and take full advantage of all that we have learned during the war of processes of manufacture, stores or raw material, and requirements of overseas markets. Much that we imported before the war we will manufacture in the future if we afford reasonable security in home markets and utilize our greater knowledge of the resources of Canada for the advantage of Canada.

The War After the War

Mr. James W. Gerard, American ambassador at Berlin during the first years of the war, thus describes German plans



We do not know what is in store for you in 1918, but we do know that of the many perils to which your growing grain will be subject that of damage by hail is the greatest, and although greatest it is the one hazard from which the risk of loss can be entirely eliminated.

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Insure today. Tomorrow may be too late! Select this Company for your insurance and you are guaranteed full protection and prompt settlement in case of loss.

Write us today or see our local agent.

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Hail Dept.
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for trade extension and commercial conquest when peace is restored. "The war after the war, in trade and commerce, may be long and bitter. The rivers of Germany are lined with ships of seven or eight thousand tons, many of them built or completed since the war, and Germany designs as her first play in this commercial war to seize the carrying trade of the world. The German exporter has lost his trade for years. Alliances have already been made in great industries, such as the dyestuff industry in preparation for a sudden and sustained attack upon that new industry in America. Prices will be cut to far below the cost of production in order that the new industry of America fighting single-handed against the single-headed German trust may be driven from the field. The German government will take a practical hand in this contest, and only the combination of American manufacturers and the erection of a tariff wall of defence can prevent the Americans, if each fights single-handed and for his own end, from falling before the united, efficient and bitter assault of German trade rivals." Mr. Gerard's warning has as much significance for the people of Canada as it has for those of the United States.

Trade within the Empire will have a close relation to problems of reconstruction. The Dominions Royal Commission, which conducted a lengthy investigation into conditions throughout the Empire, said in its report: "It has not been adequately realized that the rates of freight which may be charged on goods to and from the Dominions are, in many cases, a more important factor in the question of the development of inter-Imperial trade than tariffs and tariff privileges." A few months ago the Imperial Government appointed an Empire Resources Committee to consider a resolution adopted by the Imperial-War Conference of 1917 which declared that the time had arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources, and especially to making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. It is important in any such inquiry that the interests of the Dominion should not be prejudiced by neglect or want of knowledge. There is no necessary conflict between Canadian and Imperial interests if the situation is clearly understood. Each portion of the Empire must maintain the industrial policy which its conditions demand, and the more clearly that is recognized the stronger will be the bonds of sympathy which hold the parts together. Beyond legitimate protection of local interests there may be Imperial preferences in control over raw materials, in direction of immigration, and in charges for transportation which will tend greatly to unify the Empire, enhance its strength and security, and increase the general average of prosperity alike in the Mother Country and the Dominions. It must be remembered that we cannot derive the greatest national advantages from our natural resources unless we complete the processes of manufacture in Canada. If we ship our raw materials out of the country to be manufactured elsewhere not only do we build up foreign industries, but in many cases the finished articles will be returned to the Dominion to compete with Canadian factories. By manufacturing in Canada we create local industrial communities, provide employment for labor, trade for merchants and home markets for producers.

Maintain Increased Trade

Since the war began, there has been a vast increase of trade between Canada and Great Britain. Last year Canadian exports to Great Britain were valued at \$790,000,000 as against \$246,000,000 in 1914. In the year in which war was declared the Dominion shipped 54 per cent. of products and manufactures to countries within the British Empire. In 1917 the proportion was 67 per cent. Imports from within the Empire increased from 17 per cent. to 25 per cent. Munitions, war supplies and food represent a great proportion of the increase in exports and thus, unless there is energetic effort to find new customers and ensure adequate and favorable facilities for transportation the volume will greatly decline when peace is restored.

To these, to other immediate problems, and to new problems that will

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The Arcola Mutual HAIL Insurance Company**TWO DISTINCT COMPANIES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT****Hail Rates:** \$4.00 Cash Rate per \$100 Insurance, \$40 per \$1,000.
\$5.00 Note Rate per \$100 Insurance, \$50 per \$1,000.**Fire Rates:** New rate and instruction book just out. After ten years' successful operation in protecting many millions of dollars' worth of property, the Company offers added protection to the farmers of Saskatchewan as near cost as safety will permit.**Commissions** for both Fire and Hail are liberal, as the saving in operating expenses by having both companies under one management is shared with our agents and policy holders.**WRITE AT ONCE**, specifying territory desired as both the Hail and Fire seasons are now on.

Farmers or others having spare time in summer months are also asked to apply. Applications for both Hail and Fire Insurance may be made direct to Head Office by farmers desiring protection in any districts where our agent is not known.

HEAD OFFICE FOR BOTH COMPANIES:—**ARCOLA, SASKATCHEWAN****ROBT. H. COOK, Manager****NOTE:** Be sure to send for our "Hail History for Saskatchewan Farmers" before you pay more than our rates. Sent free upon request.**THE FARMER'S NEED**

Of Life Insurance is probably greater than that of any other business man. In the early stages of his career he is often struggling with a mortgage, and as he progresses he puts back what he earns into equipment in order to increase his production. Should anything happen, and he is not insured, the savings of years would be lost. Life Insurance is always the first asset realized on, and this provides funds to immediately retire all outstanding obligations. On the other hand, if you survive the investment period, the proceeds provide a competence for your declining years.

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I would like to save \$..... yearly through the medium of Life Insurance.

I am..... years of age, and am (married single) Kindly forward particulars of plan of policy you recommend.

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arise during the war and the period of reconstruction the association will give its attention with the single desire to assist in their wise solution, to assure equitable dealing with all classes and interests and particularly to develop the natural resources of Canada for the national advantage, and maintain in strength and efficiency the industries of the country upon which labor and agriculture, town and township, so greatly depend."

SELLING WAR BONDS

Last fall when the Victory Loan campaign was flourishing, and the amount of the issue was seen to have exceeded \$400,000,000, several financial observers quietly remarked that it would not be long before the holders of these Victory bonds would be narrowed down to a few strong capitalistic interests. Because these war bonds are negotiable on the markets of the country, they may be given as personal security to a bank, a loan company or a mercantile firm, as the basis for advances of money or goods. Private individuals who bought Victory bonds on the instalment plan might, if pressed for funds, dispose of their holdings on the basis of a loan, to people who would be glad to have such a first-class government security. Of late, the number of such transactions in Victory Bonds, has been increasing, and the process by which these government securities are moving into the control of those who can afford to hold them, is now under way. The effect of this constant exchange of Victory bonds, however, is to lower their market value. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, dealing with this point, in its last monthly letter says:—

Many good Canadian citizens are under the impression that having bought and paid for Victory bonds it is not unpatriotic to dispose of them and they have been encouraged in so doing by the offers by manufacturers and tradesmen to take them in payment for goods. Generally speaking, bonds taken in trade are at once offered for sale and tend to depress the price and thus create a condition that will adversely affect the sale of future issues. As soon as a Victory bond goes on the market the seller practically shifts his loan to the Government on to the shoulders of some one else. The only way to help the Government by the use of savings is to invest in these bonds and to hold them.

Fire Insurance Record

The following figures show in brief form the results recorded from official figures by the Dominion-licensed fire insurance companies last year in comparison with the preceding annual period:—

	1917	1916
Net premiums	31,269,677	27,783,852
Losses incurred	17,447,167	16,308,270
Percentage losses to premiums	55.79	58.69

The year 1917 might be described as being more favorable to the business following the experience of 1916. The substantial increase of \$3,485,825 in net premiums, is mainly accounted for by industrial activities arising from the war and the increase in values of every description of merchandise. This increase was participated in by every class of company transacting business in the Dominion. The Canadian companies report an income of \$4,895,843 compared with \$4,817,876 the preceding year, an increase of \$77,967. The British companies increased their incomes from \$14,294,803 to \$16,291,021, a notable increase of practically \$2,000,000, while the American and French companies advanced from \$8,671,173 to \$10,082,813, an increase of \$1,411,640.

In view of the large number of other companies which have entered the Canadian field in recent years, the large increase in volume of business transacted by the British companies last year is somewhat remarkable.

To make the best of present conditions, to form and clearly see one's ideal, though it may seem distant and almost impossible, to believe in it, and to believe in one's ability to actualize it—this is the first essential of all real attainment.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK**HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.****A Western Bank Established to Meet Western Needs.**

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Capital (Paid Up) \$1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$ 920,202

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We will make liberal advances to Farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

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H. O. POWELL, General Manager**ARE YOU AN INVESTOR?**

or are you seeking information on investments? If so, send immediately and obtain a free copy of our latest list of Government, Municipal and other Bonds, which on investments of \$50, \$100 and upwards will give an income yield of

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This book came off the press May 6th. Write for your copy now. It will well repay you.

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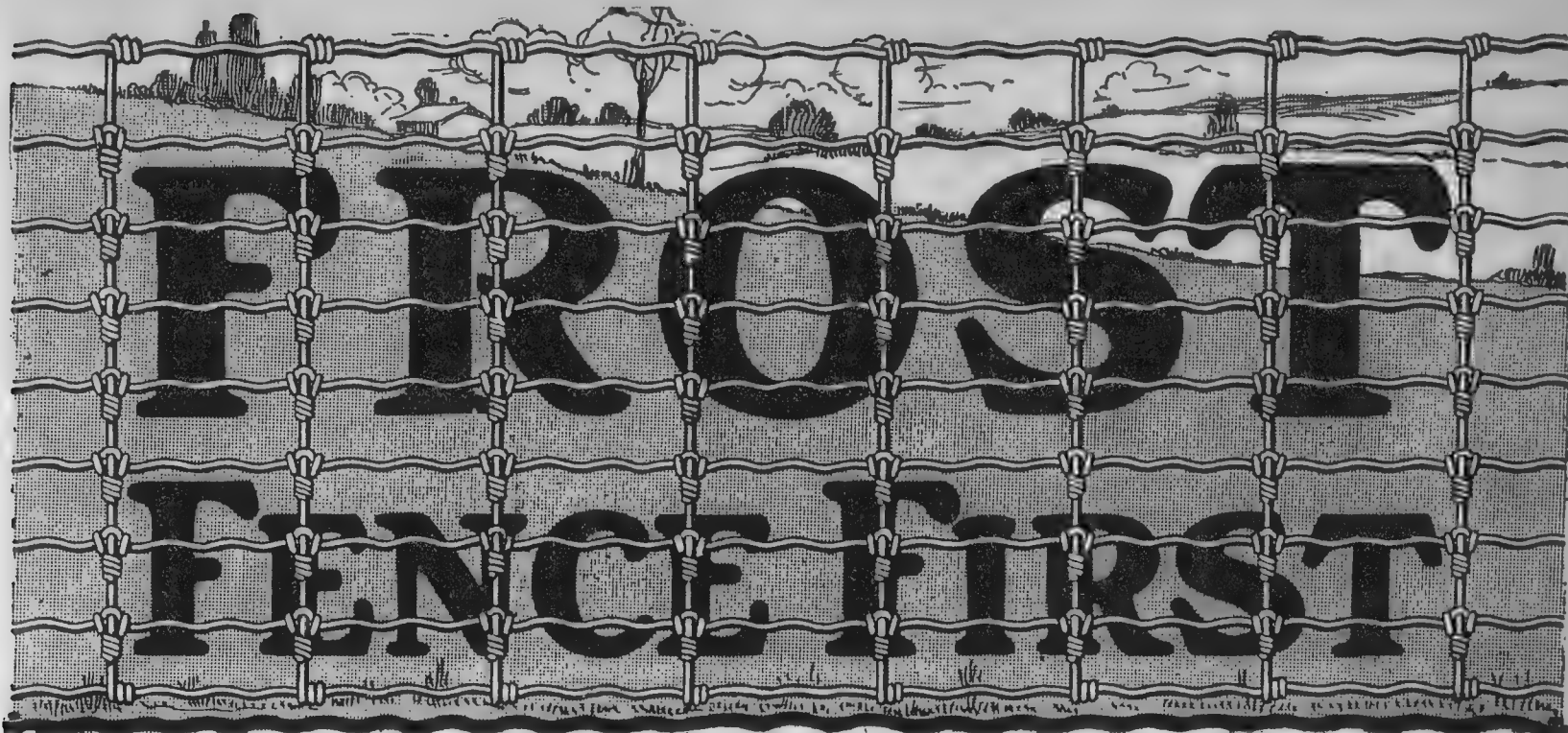
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The Gould Attachment can be put on or taken off in thirty minutes. Does the work of four good strong horses in harvesting, fall plowing, disking, harrowing and seeding, and costs less than one horse. Write for catalogue and price. Address: Gould Balance Valve Company - Kellogg, Iowa



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There has been altogether too much cheap fence distributed throughout Canada and the result is the added expense of replacing it after a few years.

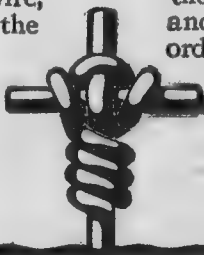
Frost Fence is all made in Canada and is made right to give long service and consequently satisfaction. At the present time, when all prices are high, it is more important than ever before that you get value for your money. Get that which will give you the best service.

Do not allow the low prices on inferior goods to warp your good judgment; because you live in the country of wonderful opportunities and you'll have a great many chances to use your money to better advantage than replacing cheap fences every few years.

Get Frost Fence—It Lasts

You will notice the illustration of the FROST HOLD-TIGHT LOCK. This is the binding or lock used where stay wires cross laterals. This lock is much superior to any other woven fence lock, and holds securely without kinking the lateral or running wire, thus weakening it. There is only a slight kink in the stay wire, and the general appearance is as neat as could possibly be wished for.

Frost Fence is made as low in price as it can possibly be made and still have the material, that wears, in it.



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Old Hens, per lb. 23c to 26c
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Young Roosters, per lb. 20c-22c
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We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fevers, distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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All Ford owners know how the ordinary Ford electric lighting system fails when it is most needed. When you slow up for the dangerous turn, a bad stretch of road, or to negotiate a crossing you are compelled to throw your engine into "low" to obtain the necessary light.

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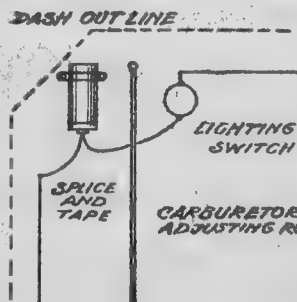
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Fat Hens, per lb. 26c
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Canadian Pacific Railway Company

**Annual Meeting of Shareholders
May 1st, 1918**

*Address of The
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Chairman*

Compared with the returns for the calendar year 1916 the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Directors now before you for consideration and approval shows an increase in gross revenue from transportation of \$12,660,000, but this amount was more than absorbed by the working expenses, which increased \$16,590,000, so that the net income from transportation in 1917 was less by \$3,930,000 than it was in the previous calendar year.

Notwithstanding the larger volume of traffic in 1917, it will be gathered from the statistics incorporated in the Report that there was a substantial decrease in traffic train mileage and loaded car mileage, indicating still further improvement in operating efficiency. In normal times this should be reflected in the working expenses, but its effect was minimized by the higher scale of wages and the enhanced cost of fuel and other materials required for the maintenance and operation of the railway that prevailed during the year and that added \$15,250,000 to the operating expenses.

These conditions were not exceptional in the case of your Company, but applied in a proportionate degree to all the other Canadian carriers.

In view of the abnormal and constantly increasing cost of railway operation, the Board of Railway Commissioners, after due deliberation, authorized an increase of ten to fifteen per cent. in specified zones in the tariff of charges for the carriage of passengers and freight. This concession to the railway Companies to assist them in meeting, in part, the increased cost of the transportation services that they are providing is very moderate indeed when compared with the increased prices due to similar causes which the public has to pay for all other commodities. It was clear that without higher rates many of the Railway Companies would be compelled to face large deficits, and insofar as it applied to these lines, some of them being wards of the Government, the order of the Board appeared to arouse little objection or criticism. But certain trade bodies and others appealed to the Dominion Government for the disallowance of the Order of the Board of Railway Commissioners on the ground that the additional revenue resulting from the higher rates would, in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, have the effect of supplementing that Company's substantial surplus income after the payment of fixed charges and dividends.

To enable the weaker Companies to reap the benefit of the higher rates, and at the same time to meet the objections that had been urged to the participation of the Canadian Pacific in like benefits, the Government decided to permit the advance in rates for the carriage of traffic authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners to become effective March 15th, 1918, but concurrent with this decision there was an Order of the Governor-General in Council under the War Measures Act, substantially as follows:—

1. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company," shall pay to the Government of Canada the following special taxes:—

First.—One-half of its net earnings from railway operation in excess of seven per cent. on its Common Stock (after paying fixed charges, appropriation for Pension Fund, and dividends on Preferred Stock).

Second.—Income tax on the Company's special income (inclusive of all the Company's income, except earnings from railway operations), under the provisions of The Income War Tax Act, 1917, or any amendment thereof hereafter enacted.

Provided that the total amount to be paid each year by the Company shall not be less than—

(1) The Company's net earnings in such year from railway operations, and from special income as defined above, in excess of ten per cent. on its Common Stock (after paying fixed charges, appropriation for Pension Fund and dividends on Preferred Stock), up to \$7,000,000, or

(2) The amount by which its net earnings from railway operations exceed the net earnings from railway operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1917, due to the increase in freight and passenger

rates granted by the Order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, dated December 26, 1917.

3. Payment in full of special taxes under this order shall in respect of earnings from and after January 1, 1918, relieve the Company of liability under the Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, and any other Dominion Act of like nature hereafter enacted, and (save as hereinbefore provided) under the Income War Tax Act, 1917.

4. This Order shall be deemed to have come into force and effect on the first day of January, 1918, and to continue in force and effect during the present war, and until further ordered.

Briefly stated, this Order-in-Council not only deprives your Company of any improved revenue that might result from the higher tariff, but imposes upon it a measure of taxation discriminatory in character, and therefore your Company might with propriety question its fairness or justification. A state of war, with its enormous demands upon the National Treasury, and other financial burdens brought upon the Country by an unfortunate railway policy, coupled with the thriving condition of your Company's affairs, were in all probability taken as furnishing reasonable warrant for the Government's action.

Since the outbreak of war your Company has deemed it a duty to render to Canada and the Allies all the practical and financial assistance in its power, and while it is not possible with constantly changing conditions to form at this time even an approximate estimate of the tax, the amount, whatever it may be, will be paid without protest or embarrassment to your finances. It must not be assumed that in the adoption of this measure the Government was actuated by any spirit of hostility to the Company. On the contrary, it may be stated without reservation that at no other time has your Company enjoyed the confidence and support of Parliament, the Government and the people to a greater extent than at present. Nor should the Government's action be assumed to forecast a policy in the future that might jeopardize investments in Canadian Government, Municipal, or Corporation Securities.

What is commonly called "Canada's Railway Problem" has, for some months past, occupied a place in the attention of the Canadian people second only to the affairs of war, and expedients designed to lighten the burden imposed on the Public Treasury by the railway situation have been considered and discussed by the Public and the Press.

Not unnaturally your Company has, by reason of its outstanding position in the business affairs of the Country, been brought into the discussion. It was evident that some of the writers and speakers who took part had but imperfect information or were guided by traditional misconception when dealing with the affairs of your Company.

Although more than 90 per cent. of its securities are owned abroad, your Company is essentially Canadian in its inception, progress and aspirations, and therefore the Directors feel that it is not out of place at this time to give you, for the information of the Canadian public as well as the investors in the property, a brief review of some salient features of the Company's financial policy and progress leading up to its present stable position.

Under the terms of the contract of October 21, 1880, between the Government of Canada and the Syndicate acting for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in anticipation of the Charter, the Government undertook to give, by way of subsidy, to assist the Company in carrying its enterprise to successful completion, certain sections of railway between Lake Superior and Winnipeg and between Savonas and Port Moody in British Columbia then in process of construction under Government auspices, \$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land suitable for settlement. After work had been in progress for two or three years it was found that the cost was substantially in excess of the estimates, and the Company applied to the Government for further temporary aid by way of loans. When, in 1885, the repayment of the loans was being arranged, the Government

decided to accept in part payment a return of 6,700,000 acres of the Land Grant in place of \$10,000,000 in cash; in effect, therefore, the subsidy consisted of \$5,000,000 in money, 18,300,000 acres of land, and the sections of railway in process of construction by the Government to which reference has already been made.

The C. P. R.'s Contract

At the outset the Company had expected to raise the requisite funds for the execution of the work by sales in the English market of Capital Stock and of Bonds secured by the Land Grant, thus keeping the railway property free from bonded debt, but it soon became manifest that this was impossible, and, therefore, Parliament was asked to authorize and did authorize the issue of \$35,000,000 five per cent. First Mortgage Bonds and \$65,000,000 Ordinary Share Capital. Despite a determined effort on the part of the Directors to give confidence to investors by depositing in cash with the Government of Canada an amount sufficient to meet a Government guarantee of dividend at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the Common Stock for ten years, unfriendly influences at home and abroad were so prejudicial in the English, American and Continental markets that the original \$65,000,000 only yielded to the Treasury of the Company an average of somewhat less than 46 per cent. of its face value. The unwillingness of investors to pay a higher figure for the Stock in those early days need not be considered extraordinary, however, when we learn that as late as 1895, when the railway had been completed and in operation for more than nine years, the Stock was offered in the market at as low as 33 per cent., with but few takers.

In 1885 the President of the Company, now Lord Mount Stephen, induced Baring Brothers to find purchasers for the \$35,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, and by this means the Company was enabled to repay the loans from Government and to meet its floating debt.

It was evident that the main line described in the Agreement, serving as it did thousands of miles of territory almost uninhabited, could not be kept going unless it was brought into touch with the more important commercial centres of Eastern Canada and was provided with branch lines and connections that would contribute traffic to its rails, and, therefore, arrangements were made to reach Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and at later stages Quebec, Hamilton, the more important manufacturing towns in Ontario and Quebec, and the Winter port at St. John, N.B., and connections were established at various points along the frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific with railway systems in the United States. These extensions, feeders and connections were obtained by agreements with a number of Canadian Companies for the acquisition or lease of their properties, the consideration in most cases being a guarantee of interest on their securities by way of rental, and in other cases the Company's credit was utilized for the construction of new lines. In circumstances when the interchange of traffic was a matter of prime importance, the connecting lines in Canada were only built to the International Boundary after the Company had taken the requisite steps to ensure the observance of traffic agreements by the railway lines on the other side of the International Boundary.

Inevitably this policy would lead to a variety of securities in the shape of Bonds assumed by the Company with reference to acquired properties or created and issued to furnish money for construction of new lines, each series secured by a mortgage on the particular property to which it applied.

In order to avoid this undesirable situation the Company decided, with the consent of Parliament, to utilize Consolidated Debenture Stock for the purchase or conversion of existing Bonds, and to provide funds for building or acquiring such additional mileage as might appear to be required from time to time for the advantage of the Country and the Company. This Consolidated Debenture Stock is perpetual and irredeemable, differing from a mortgage bond in that it gives no right of foreclosure in the event of default. The holders have a first claim on the revenues of the Company for their semi-annual dividends after the working expenses and taxes or fines have been paid, and the contract demands of existing bond-holders have been satisfied. If by any chance the Company failed to pay, within a fixed period, the dividend accrued on the Consolidated Debenture Stock, the holders of that Stock would become the Shareholders of the Company and would control its affairs until the default was made good, when the property would automatically pass back to the Preference and Ordinary Shareholders.

In the early period of its history the Company was beset by many difficulties and disappointments, but on the whole its progress was not unsatisfactory.

In 1899 the Company had 7,000 miles of railway; its gross earnings were \$29,200,000 and after the payment of working expenses there were net earnings of \$12,200,000; the funded debt secured by Mortgage Bonds was \$47,200,000; Debenture Stock had been sold to the amount of \$54,237,000, and the annual fixed interest charges were \$6,800,000; while in 1916 the operated system comprised 13,000 miles, with net earnings of \$50,000,000 and an increase of only \$3,500,000 in the annual interest charges.

Capital Expenditure

After 1899 the Company's traffic commenced to show considerable growth and the necessity for more rolling stock equipment and for traffic facilities and improvements of every possible description became imperative. Year by year with the great

expansion of business throughout the Country the demand for adequate facilities became more pressing, and the records show that in the years 1902-1914 inclusive, the Company expended for second tracks, reduction of gradients, terminals, freight yards and facilities, work shops, machinery, and improvements of every character chargeable to Capital, \$208,300,000, and for cars, locomotives and other equipment \$130,000,000. To meet this expenditure of \$338,300,000 Debenture Stock could not legally be utilized and Preference Stock could be issued and sold only in limited amounts. In these circumstances the Directors decided to ask the Ordinary Shareholders of the Company to provide funds as these were required from time to time by taking further allotments of Common Stock.

In the 13 years mentioned the Shareholders were offered and accepted \$195,000,000 of Common Stock for which they paid \$262,100,000. Out of this, \$33,750,000 of Canadian Pacific First Mortgage Bonds were paid off and retired, and \$26,200,000 was used to pay the cost of railway lines acquired or constructed and of additional steamships with reference to which no Bonds or Debentures were sold. The remaining amount, \$202,150,000, was supplemented by the sale of Preference Stock and Equipment Notes that brought in \$56,500,000, making a total of \$258,650,000 to apply against expenditures of \$338,300,000. The further sum necessary, namely, \$77,650,000, was provided from the surplus revenue of the Company. Thus the Company was put in a position to deal efficiently and economically with a large and ever-increasing volume of traffic, and at the same time was able to reduce its bonded debt, the requisite money being provided by the owners of the property who were willing to venture their money on Canada's present and future stability. They were encouraged by the annual accounts of the Company which, year by year, showed most gratifying results and gave ample warrant for every statement made by the Directors.

Shares Worth \$143.00

Notwithstanding the low price at which it was necessary to sell the original \$65,000,000 of Common Stock, as already explained, the entire \$260,000,000 of this Stock, outstanding has yielded to the Treasury in cash an average of \$112 for each \$100 of Stock, and if the additional amount supplied for capital expenditure from the surplus belonging to the Shareholders be taken into account, the Shareholders paid an average of \$143 for each \$100 of Stock that they hold.

In 1916 the railway system operated directly by the Company and included in the traffic returns had reached 13,000 miles, or 8,000 miles more than in 1899, but the bonded debt had been decreased from \$47,200,000 to \$3,650,000 and the Consolidated Debenture Stock outstanding was more by \$122,000,000. The net revenue from operation had grown from \$12,200,000 to \$50,000,000 in round figures, while the annual fixed charges were only \$3,500,000 more than in 1899. In 1916 the amount available for distribution to Ordinary Shareholders after providing for fixed charges, dividend on Preference Stock, appropriations for Pension Fund, and other purposes, was about \$34,000,000, or over 13 per cent. on the Common Stock. Of this, seven per cent. was paid to the Shareholders and the balance added to the surplus. In 1917 the mileage operated had increased to 13,400 miles, but the net earnings were less by \$3,930,000 although the gross income was larger by \$12,660,000, the shrinkage being due to the additional cost of labor, fuel and material of every description.

The progress of the Company has, indeed, been marvellous, and it might readily occur to the casual observer that advantageous terms for the carriage of traffic must have contributed to the result. This is not the case. A reference to the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the Annual Reports of the railway companies will show that the average rate per passenger per mile and the average rate per ton per mile, for the carriage of passengers and freight respectively, received by the Canadian Pacific were lower than those received by any combination of railways South of the International Boundary constituting a through route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

But it may be asked how is it possible under these conditions for the Canadian Pacific to attain such results when it be taken into account that the rates of pay to employees in every branch of the service are at least as high as, and the cost of its rails, fuel and other material required for the maintenance and operation of its lines is higher than in the case of railway lines in corresponding territory in the United States. The answer is simple. The achievement may be attributed primarily to the policy pursued for so many years of keeping down the annual fixed interest charges while extending its rails into new productive territory as opportunity offered, and improving the standard and efficiency of its property as revenue warranted; but the economies naturally attending the long haul of traffic over its own rails to its own terminals with none of the heavy tolls for handling, switching and kindred services at common points of junction that other companies are required to bear, the opportunity to make the maximum use of its own equipment with the consequent saving in the cost of car hire, and the lesser amount required for general and traffic expenses as compared with any combination of competing lines to the South, coupled with operating economies to which it is not necessary to refer in detail, were factors of great importance that are now being neutralized by insatiable wage demands and soaring prices.

Other Investments and Resources

Thus far we have been dealing only with the creation, operation and financial progress of the Company's rail transportation system, comprising its railways in Canada and in the State of Maine, with such accessories as lake and river steamers, grain elevators, parlor and sleeping cars, etc.

In the annual reports of the Directors to the Shareholders giving the results of the Company's operations only the revenue from these sources is taken into account, and after proper deductions for operating expenses, annual interest charges and special appropriations, the balance is available for dividends. As already stated, it has been the practice for some years to distribute to the Ordinary Shareholders an annual dividend on a seven per cent. basis, and to carry the remainder to surplus account for improvements to the property and for the general purposes of the Company.

But besides this revenue from its transportation system the Company receives a substantial annual return on investments of one character or another that have come into existence during the past 35 years. The Special Income from these investments, exclusive of receipts from land sales, is in excess of \$10,000,000 per annum, out of which the Ordinary Shareholders have been receiving a further annual dividend of three per cent.

In the early days of the Company it was the practice of railway corporations on this Continent and elsewhere to divest themselves of auxiliary enterprises not essentially connected with the operation of the railway, such as Express Companies, Telegraphs, Terminal Warehouses, etc., by disposing of them to corporations engaged in these several kinds of business activity, or to individuals. Too frequently, through one channel or another, those intimately associated with the railway companies' affairs succeeded in acquiring for themselves most valuable and productive properties, and little criticism would have been aroused if the Canadian Pacific had adopted the same policy. But this was not done. All of these revenue-producing attributes were reserved and developed for the advantage and benefit of the Shareholders, and the resulting profit to the Company's exchequer is very substantial indeed. Every terminal yard, station and property over the entire system belongs to the Company itself, and was acquired or created with money furnished by the Shareholders, the aggregate amount reaching very large figures.

Land Grants appertaining to lines purchased or leased in perpetuity, coal mines, metal mines, smelters and other assets that now play such an important part in the Annual Balance Sheet of the Company, might also have been coveted and acquired by what are commonly known as the "Insiders," had any such spirit inspired the Board of Directors from time to time, but not a penny was permitted to slip through such a channel. Indeed, it might be said that while the individual credit of Directors was on more than one occasion asked and freely granted at the initial stages of a transaction, no consideration was ever given excepting the refund of out-of-pocket expenses and bank interest; nor was anything more expected.

At times, and more particularly during the busy months of the Autumn, there was considerable difficulty about securing sufficient ocean space on steamers sailing from Canadian ports for the export traffic carried on the Company's lines, and to remedy this the Elder Dempster Atlantic Fleet, comprising 15 steamships, was purchased in 1902.

At a later date the Canadian Shareholders of the Allan Line Steamship Company opened negotiations for the sale to the Canadian Pacific of all the share capital of the Allan Company. The transaction was carried out to the satisfaction of both parties, and for several years the business was conducted under the Allan name and through the Allan Agencies.

The earnings of these steamship lines were devoted in a large part to the payment of the floating debt that the Company had assumed at the time of the purchase, and the construction and acquisition of additional steamships.

The development of business on the Pacific Coast of Canada demanded a number and class of vessels (and a consequent investment of capital) quite beyond the reach of the Navigation Company that was performing this service in connection with the railway, and to meet this requirement the Canadian Pacific decided to acquire the steamers then performing the service, at a price acceptable to the owners. This having been done, the Company proceeded immediately to enlarge and improve the Fleet by purchase and construction from time to time of larger, faster and more modern ships for the encouragement and care of the business. The policy proved satisfactory and remunerative. This Ocean and Coastal Steamship property, secured by a comparatively small demand on capital account, has a market value in excess of \$65,000,000 on the basis of present market prices.

It is not necessary to describe in detail the manner in which other properties and assets that came to the Company from one source or another, but mainly through ac-

quired railways, were nursed and developed to a profit-producing stage. It is sufficient to know that they belong to the Shareholders of the Canadian Pacific, and that the money necessary for their acquisition or development came from the surplus income of the Company and, therefore, of its Shareholders.

The Land Interests

The Company's Land Grant is a source of serious anxiety to financial doctrinaires who have only half studied the subject. They appear to have forgotten, or to have never known, that as late as 1888 when the railway had been in operation for some time, the Dominion Government consented, as a consideration for some concessions under the Charter, to guarantee the interest on \$15,000,000 Land Grant Bonds, but would in no circumstances guarantee the payment of the principal, which would have given the security increased market value, although the Bonds had 50 years to run and only represented a value of 75 cents per acre. There is no doubt that at that time the Government could have recovered the whole Land Grant at the price per acre just mentioned.

For many years this Land Grant was a great drag on the Company. Interest had to be met on the Land Grant Bonds whose proceeds had been devoted to the purposes of the railway, and although considerable sums were spent on an immigration propaganda land sales were disappointing and unsatisfactory, and the prices yielded the Company only from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre after the selling expenses had been paid. It was not until 1898 that agricultural lands in Western Canada attracted buyers in any number, and even in that year, when 348,000 acres were sold, and in the three subsequent years the net return to the Company was only about \$2.80 per acre. These prices were realized from sales of comparatively small parcels. The value placed on these lands in large areas by investors may be gathered from the fact that at the end of 1901 the shares of the Canada North West Land Company could have been bought in open market at a price equivalent to \$1.45 per acre, for the 1,555,000 acres belonging to that Company at the time.

Shortly after the Canadian Pacific contract was made, the Federal Parliament commenced to vote grants of land in very large areas by way of subsidy for the construction of railway lines in Western Canada to many companies incorporated for the purpose. Most of these companies never materialized, but it was necessary to establish reserves from which their selections could be made, if by chance they came into being while the subsidy agreements were in force, and other companies (before the advent of the Canadian Northern) built some miles of railway, secured the land to which they were entitled, and then collapsed. All of this had an important bearing on the time required to select the lands earned by the construction of the Canadian Pacific, because of the difficulty about having reserves defined in districts where the character of the land would meet the requirements of the agreement; and to satisfy the last 3,000,000 acres of its Grant the Company consented to accept lands along the line West of Medicine Hat in what was then known as the "semi-arid" district, where there was little or no water, a very uncertain rainfall and other conditions that made the lands practically valueless. To recover this tract it was decided to adopt a plan of irrigation, and an expenditure of over \$15,000,000 was made in the construction of the requisite works and ditches in the Eastern and Western Blocks, comprising about 2,940,000 acres. Of this area, that was not previously worth five cents an acre for practical purposes, the portions that can be served by the ditches command high prices, and a considerable percentage of the balance is improved in value by reason of the water supply, so we find that in 1904 the Company was willing to expend, and forthwith proceeded to expend, with a view to making useless land productive and to encourage the settlement of territory adjacent to its railway, a sum of money in excess of the amount that it would have been willing to accept for the entire Land Grant 16 years before.

Meanwhile the Company year by year made every effort and an expenditure approximating \$17,000,000 in the encouragement of immigration, and to forward the sale and settlement of such lands as it had received. A most important factor in securing settlers, who would purchase farms was the construction of thousands of miles of principal and branch lines not contemplated by the original Charter. Indeed, the Canadian Pacific as defined in that Charter, with its attendant Land Grant, would have been a sorry investment if left by itself.

To recapitulate, 14,000,000 acres of the original Canadian Pacific Land Grant have been sold to date, yielding in round figures \$94,000,000, or an average of \$6.72 per acre, but against this there were the expenditures during 30 years for immigration propaganda, agencies, commissions, and other expenses incident to sales, and the outlay for irrigation works, which made the net return to the Company less than \$5.00 per acre. Naturally, the 4,300,000 acres that remain unsold will command much higher figures. In all this no

account is taken of the vast sums spent by the Company in the construction of branch lines to open up the lands, nor of the tax on the Company's resources during the period required to bring to a productive basis these branch lines, which at the outset earned neither interest nor, in most cases, operating expenses.

With the exception of the comparatively small advantage given to the Shareholders when, in 1914, they were offered the six per cent. Note Certificates secured by outstanding land contracts, all of the net money that came to the Company from the sale of these lands was devoted to the railway property, taking the place of that much capital and reducing the Company's annual interest charges proportionately.

The exemption from taxes of the Canadian Pacific Land Grant for a period of 20 years after their selection has been a source of considerable adverse comment, but the delay in selection was largely due to circumstances already explained, over which the Company had no control, and it is manifest that at the time the Grant was made, and for some years after, no one could have afforded to take the lands as a free gift if they were subject to taxation. When the lands were sold, however, the purchaser became a tax payer, and the records show that the 14,000,000 acres has far sold have brought to the Public Treasury in taxes an amount exceeding \$20,000,000.

The Ten Per Cent. Clause

The Dominion Railway Act in force in 1880, when the contract was made for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, authorized a return of 15 Per Cent. on the capital invested by any railway company in its enterprise before the tariff for the carriage of passengers and freight could be scaled down by the Government authority named in the Statute, but in the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, confirmed by Act of Parliament, this limit was reduced to Ten Per Cent. per annum. This is what is known as the "Ten Per Cent. Clause" in the Company's Charter. Years ago this Clause became ineffective when the Company admitted that the net earnings had reached Ten Per Cent. on the capital invested, and its tariffs came under the control and supervision of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The suggestion made in some quarters that the spirit and intent of this Clause was to limit the Company's dividends to Ten Per Cent. is entirely out of harmony with the clear, unquestionable language of the instrument. The Clause had no more relation, direct or indirect, to the Canadian Pacific dividends than it had to the dividends of any other Railway Company, or of any commercial or industrial corporation. The Company has been and is absolutely unhampered in the declaration of such annual dividends as the Directors may feel justified in declaring out of the revenue, and 17 Per Cent. instead of Ten Per Cent. per annum might properly have been distributed from the average earnings of the railway and the income from investments and extraneous assets during the past few years, had the Directors not been convinced that a prudent and conservative policy was in the best interest of the property.

The total capitalization of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's transportation system, comprising 13,400 miles of railway in Canada operated directly by the Company, with the rolling stock equipment and steamboat craft on inland waters, its splendid terminal stations and facilities, and other accessories, is \$623,000,000, but this amount is far below the actual cost of the property, which, excluding the cost estimated at \$31,000,000 of the sections of railway constructed by Government and handed over to the Company, is carried in the books at \$687,000,000 after having been reduced by \$131,000,000 provided from surplus earnings, land sales and other sources, expended on the property and written off without being capitalized. So that, based upon cost, the transportation system represents an outlay of \$818,000,000, or about \$61,000 per mile, which is lower than the average cost per mile of the other principal Canadian railways, and about half the cost per mile of the railway system of the Grand Trunk in Canada, based upon its outstanding capital.

In addition to the mileage to which reference is made, the Company owns or controls 948 miles of railway lines in Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia that are operated separately for economic or other reasons, but their affairs have no reference to the figures that have been quoted.

The great benefits resulting from the conservative financial policy pursued by the Canadian Pacific Directorate are strikingly illustrated by the fact that the net earnings per mile required to meet the annual interest charges on the Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental railways, would suffice to cover the annual interest charges, dividend on the Preference Stock, and Seven Per Cent. dividend on the Common Stock of the Canadian Pacific.

Extraneous Investments

The extraneous investments and available resources belonging to the Shareholders of the Canadian Pacific are quite distinct from the transportation system and play no part in the transportation accounts. They are made up of the Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines, investments authorized by Parliament in shares of Railway Companies outside of Canada, made, in most cases, many years ago when the shares that now command high prices had only a nominal market value, Government Securities and Loans, money set aside for investment, and other items, amounting in the aggregate to \$137,000,000, and available resources in unsold lands, amounts payable on lands already sold, coal mining and other properties, having an estimated present and prospective value of \$116,000,000, after providing for the retirement of the outstanding Note Certificates.

The total appraisement of these items, namely, \$253,000,000, is substantially below the market value. Large as is the amount, it was not accumulated by speculation or risky exploitation. Apart from the temporary loans and money it represents the accumulated worth of properties and resources many of which had little or no value when they came into the possession of the Company, but were developed and safe-guarded until they became profitable.

Doubtless such development in its conception and execution had its selfish side, but no one familiar with the details of Canada's progress in the last quarter of a century will deny that every work of development undertaken by the Company, quite aside from its railway enterprise and its vigorous immigration policy, has given to the Country a return infinitely greater than any received by the Company or its Shareholders.

Summary

Summarized it would appear:—

1. That the Canadian Pacific Railway, as originally designed, forms but a small part of the present great system with its comprehensive operating traffic and business organization, through which in normal times thousands of people are brought every year to and through Canada from all portions of the civilized world, thus helping to people the country and to bring her vast resources under general notice.
2. That the cost of the transportation system, as described in this Memorandum, was \$618,000,000 against which there is outstanding capital of all classes amounting to \$623,000,000.
3. That every share of \$100 Ordinary Stock in the hands of the public represents the payment into the Company's Treasury of \$112 in cash, and \$31 from surplus income, or a total of \$143.
4. That it has been the Company's policy to avoid mortgage debt and mandatory interest charges with their attendant dangers.
5. That lands and resources capable of development, belonging to the original Company or that came into its possession through the acquisition of other railways, have been husbanded, developed and utilized so successfully and advantageously that, distinct from their railway transportation system, the Shareholders have extraneous assets valued on a moderate basis at \$253,000,000.
6. That the highest dividend paid to Shareholders from transportation revenue, namely, seven per cent. per annum, is only equivalent to two-and-a-quarter per cent. per annum on the cost of the railway system, and if the dividend of three per cent. from Special Income be added, making a total of ten per cent. per annum, the distribution is less than two-and-a-half on a conservative valuation of the Company's total assets.
7. That the average rates per passenger mile and per ton mile for the carriage of passengers and freight, respectively, received by the Canadian Pacific were lower than those received for the same services by any combination of railway lines in the United States constituting a through route between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.
8. That the wages paid by the Canadian Pacific in every branch of its service are at least as high as, and the cost of its rails, fuel and general supplies is higher than United States railway companies are required to pay, and in all of these items the increase in both Canada and the United States has been abnormal since the outbreak of the War.
9. That the Company's successful effort to keep its capitalization substantially below the real value of its property and assets deserves the commendation of the Canadian people and should not, in any case, be made a pretext for penalizing the Company when rates for the carriage of traffic, or other matters relating to general railway policy, are before Parliament or Government for consideration and decision.

The Shareholders and Directors of the Company have always been impressed with the idea that the interests of the Company are intimately connected with those of the Dominion, and no effort or expense has been spared to help in promoting the development of the whole Country.

Three Big Smiles

from the Model B 12-24 H.P. Kerosene

"HAPPY FARMER" TRACTOR

No tractor is better than its construction. Consider the all-steel build, the Hyatt bearings, the simplicity of the Happy Farmer.



1. BURNS KEROSENE PERFECTLY—

built for it! You will get every jot of power out of every drop of fuel. If money means anything to you, save the difference between kerosene and gasoline—it won't take long to pay for the tractor in fuel savings alone.

2. SURPLUS PULLING POWER—2,000

pounds—or more—pull, which is equal to three 14-inch plows, to say nothing of pulling drills, harrows, binders, road machinery or hauling your grain to the elevator. A heavier machine is harder to use—a lighter one won't do enough to pay for itself.

3. BELT POWER GALORE—you haven't

a machine on your farm that can be run with a 24-horse engine that this tractor won't handle more economically than your present method. Whether it is threshing, elevating, grinding, pumping or anything else you need power for, a Happy Farmer Tractor will pay for itself in no time.

Ask for particulars—you'll find them interesting. Write tonight and please mention this paper.

HAPPY FARMER CO. Ltd.

Head Office: WINNIPEG

Branch and Service Stations:—

REGINA: Corner Halifax St. and 7th Avenue

SASKATOON: The Tractor Co.

Farm Machinery

Unnecessary Machinery

The Council of National Defence of the United States, in co-operation with the implement industry, is now gathering information with the object of determining what varieties of agricultural implements may be dropped by manufacturers without hampering farm work. On the basis of information now gathered the Board will probably issue formal recommendations specifying types and sizes that should be eliminated. The object is to conserve materials, labor, capital and manufacturing facilities for war use.

At the request of the board, four committees met to formulate suggestions to the board. These committees had to do respectively with steel plows and tillage implements; chilled plows; grain drills, seeders, etc.; and farm elevators. Each recommended various styles and sizes for elimination, numbering altogether nearly 2,000. The list was made up of types which had been gradually added by the manufacturers in the course of peace-time competition, but which could be dispensed with as a war measure, the committees believed, without serious inconvenience to anyone. In the report of the committee meetings it was stated that special regard had been given to the needs of the farmer, and nothing recommended for discard which was believed to be necessary to modern, economical agriculture.

It will be seen that the simplification of implement lines will not only save labor in the implement factories and steel mills by making possible longer runs on the machinery; it will also release a portion of the machinery for work on munitions, ships' parts, etc. In addition it will cut down the amount of stock the jobbers and retailers will have to carry thus releasing capital for the purchase of government securities.

Some Fire Causes

Statistics show conclusively that lightning-rods are effective and that the loss on rodded buildings compared with those unrodded is practically nil. You can protect your buildings by the use of properly erected lightning rods. Why not profit by the experience of others and take advantage of a known protection against an element that causes large losses. A great deal of stock is killed along wire fences. Grounding the fences every six or eight rods would stop nearly all of these losses. It would cost very little and may save you many dollars.

Many of our farmers are purchasing low-voltage electric lighting systems. Make sure that the wiring is properly installed, paying particular attention to insulation and conduiting through partitions.

Do not keep automobiles, gasoline engines, gasoline or oils in your barns, or in additions to barns—put them in a separate building. Don't store gasoline in your house under any circumstances, as it may be mistaken at some time for coal oil—many lives have been lost in Manitoba through such a mistake; avoid these dangers by removing any chance of mistake. Never fill your automobile or engine tank when it is necessary to use a light to see what you are doing, or with the machinery running, you cannot be too careful with gasoline.

Don't allow your household to clean clothes with it in the house, especially in a room where there is a fire or an open light.—A. E. Ham.

Saskatchewan Auto Growth

Up to April 30, the motor license branch of the provincial secretary's office of Saskatchewan issued 33,000 auto plates and licenses. With the reaching of No. 33,000 the department broke all previous records. The total number of plates issued during the whole of last year was 32,705. The following table indicates the growth of the automobile business since 1906, the year in which the provincial government commenced the issuance of motor licenses:—

1906	22	1912	2,268
1907	55	1913	4,659
1908	74	1914	8,027
1909	147	1915	10,225
1910	531	1916	15,680
1911	1,304	1917	32,705
1918 (four months)			33,000

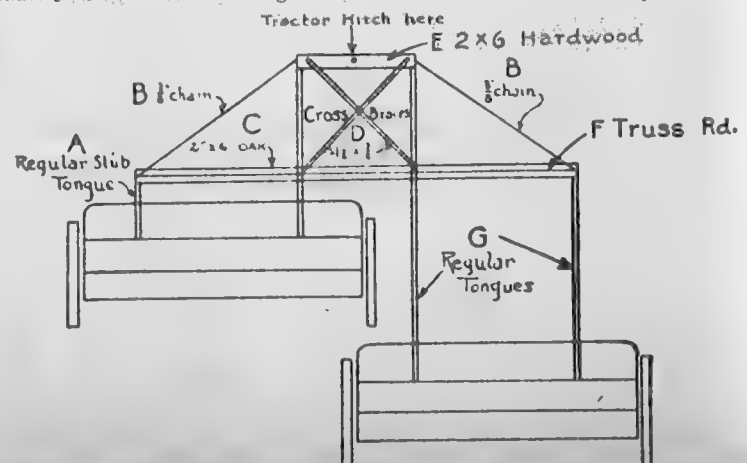
Tractor Demonstration

The third light tractor plowing demonstration in Western Canada will be held under the auspices of the Provincial Exhibition at Brandon, Man., on July 23, 24 and 25. Entries for tractor demonstration will close on July 1. During the provincial exhibitions at Brandon in 1916 and 1917, plowing demonstrations were put on and the large and interested crowds that these demonstrations drew has warranted the management in again having this as the feature for the summer fair. All manufacturers of internal combustion tractors, doing business in Western Canada or those who contemplate doing business here, are extended the privilege of taking advantage of this opportunity to demonstrate their machines to farmers. No tractor can be entered that pulls more than five plows, but any make of plow may be used. All shares must be 14 inches. All the plowing must be done at a uniform depth of five inches. The event will be conducted wholly and solely as a demonstration that will not be in any way in the nature of a contest. No awards or medals of any kind are given. Farmers attending the fair will have a splendid opportunity of seeing many of the tractors which are now on sale in Western Canada at work under field conditions.

Two-Drill Tractor Hitch

Q.—Can you give me a plan for a practical hitch for drawing two seeders behind a tractor?—L. S., Sask.

A.—The accompanying cut shows a hitch for drawing two drills behind a tractor. The regular poles are used. The inside pole of the rear drill is the regular length, the other poles being cut according to the length to reach the cross-bars. Note that the inner poles of both drills extend to the front cross-bar. The cross braces and chains are all supplementary bracing necessary to strengthen the hitch. In making the hitch the first thing to measure, after the proper overlap of wheels is allowed for is the length of the 2 x 6 which extends from the outside stub of each drill. A rod is used underneath the long 2 x 6, being held by blocks to form a truss and thus strengthen the cross-bar and prevent it from sagging in the centre.—Courtesy I.H.C.



Tractor Hitch for Drawing Two Grain Drills

Thirty-five Years of Experience Behind "Caterpillar" Tractor Construction

Thirty-five years of manufacturing experience back of the "Caterpillar" Tractor have developed the design, the materials and the construction that make this tractor what it is today—the world's greatest tractor. The purchase of a "Caterpillar" Tractor is a real investment, one that pays big returns. The "Caterpillar" works where other tractors can't—it won't slip, mire, or pack the soil. Its upkeep is low, its service long. "Caterpillar" 75 Tractor has enclosed two-speed transmission, a powerful four-cylinder motor, a simple long-wearing track. Full information regarding the "Caterpillar" 75 Tractor is yours for the asking. Write for it today.

Canadian Holt Company
Ltd.
Calgary
Alta.

CATERPILLAR
REGISTERED TRADE MARK



New Brunswick Farmers Organize

A FEW months ago a number of earnest, progressive farmers, possessing ideas and convictions, took the initiative in organizing the farmers in the county of Carleton, N.B. The field was ready for action, and in a short time Carleton county had 13, York county three, and Victoria county four clubs. The success they met with was an inspiration for a provincial organization, and a convention was called at Woodstock, N.B., for that purpose, on April 23. O. Gordon Sharpe, of Pembroke, N.B., who was secretary, communicated with Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, with a view of getting him to send some person representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to that meeting to help to organize and "give us the inspiration of the central organization." This letter was received at the Central office on April 14. Mr. McKenzie at once wired J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, to attend the meeting at New Brunswick as representative of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and on his return canvass the situation in Quebec and make a report to the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The desire to join in the great work outlined by Mr. Morrison was so unanimous that organization was at once completed along the lines followed in the Western provinces by organizing the United Farmers of New Brunswick, also the United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited. The officers elected were:

President, C. L. Smith, ex-M.P.P.; 1st vice-president, Mr. Caldwell; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Sharpe; directors, C. B. Inman, John Foulton, Judson W. Cory, Moses Young, A. A. Margison; auditors, R. B. Tracey, and J. E. Porter.

Mr. Morrison's Report

Mr. Morrison makes the following report on his trip, dated from Toronto, April 30:

I am back from New Brunswick and Quebec and can truthfully say it was an extremely successful trip. Although I do not consider the work completed, it is on a fair way to a successful completion. The U.F. of N.B. is now an established organization, composed of 20 local organizations in three counties (Carleton, Victoria and York). They have 918 members and their officers are of the very best quality.

C. L. Smith, president and organizer, is an ex-M.P.P., highly respected and well to do, a practical farmer fully possessed with the farmers' viewpoint. He has large interests in Alberta, where his three sons are farming, and where he imbibed the idea of organization.

Mr. Caldwell, vice-president is an able speaker of fine appearance and proper conception of this work. He has two sons in France and one at home. O. Gordon Sharpe, secretary-treasurer, is the youngest man of the officers, about 35 years of age. He is a widower with two children. He farms 250 acres of land, has broad views, is fearless and respected by all who come in contact with him. He is more of a man of action than of words. I expect excellent results from these men.

Over 200 attended the convention. It went with a swing from the start. I was the only outside speaker except Mr. McKenna, editor of The Maritime Farmer, at Fredericton. They also applied for and got a charter for the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., of New Brunswick, authorized capital \$9,000, divided into 360 shares of \$25 each. Thirty-two shares have already been subscribed for by the three provincial directors, who are the president, vice-president and secretary of the U.F. of N.B. They are pushing sale of stock now.

I arranged with Mr. Sharpe, the secretary, to prepare conventions in each of the other eleven counties for June, and that some one would come down. They can cover them all by automobile. The province is very compact. If this can be done we will have a solid New Brunswick this year and a fine addition to the Council of Agriculture.

I gave them a great drilling in organization and the merging of the strength of the provinces. The cost of going down in June would not be serious. They would no doubt pay all except the railway fare. I was at Montreal over

a day, at Lachute and Buckingham, in Quebec, and at Ottawa on the way home and my expenses were only \$65.

Now about Quebec. I am very hopeful for it. Farming operations were started, so big meetings were not to be expected at Lachute, where Mr. J. A. Pollock lives. They are mostly Scotch and North of Ireland descent. There were several clubs represented at the meeting, and great enthusiasm prevailed. They want a big convention in June to shove the organization. Lachute is about half way between Ottawa and Montreal on the north side of the Ottawa river. At Buckingham they have a big club of over 100 members, some French. They want to hold half a dozen good meetings in June, taking in all the surrounding country, where there are a number of clubs, and then hold

a big convention in December, at Montreal, and form their provincial organization. This looks good to me. If I could get down to the Huntington and Sherbrooke districts before December and get them lined up for the Montreal convention it would be just the thing. There are two commercial organizations in Montreal doing business with the farmers; one of them sells the farmers' product and the other sells to the farmers what they require, such as feed, binder twine, fertilizer, drain tile, etc. They are not organized by the farmers, but by private individuals. They might not like our approach to their field, but I think when they see a possibility of doing business with these clubs they would not object.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4
such injustice will not be tolerated by

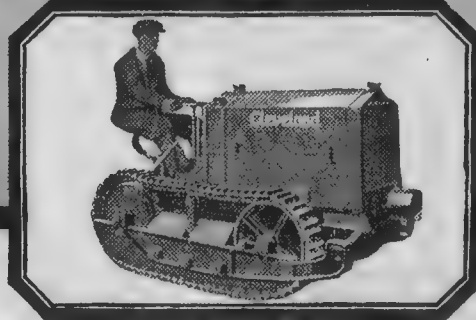
the people. I prefer to place this before you in this way rather than to take it up on the floor of the House, and cause undue embarrassment. I think, as a final word, I would point out that Col. Labatt is reported to be brother-in-law both to the minister of militia (Gen. Mewburn), and to the minister of railways and canals (Hon. Mr. Reid)."

Today in the House, Major-General Mewburn, on a question of privilege, stated that Colonel Labatt was not his brother-in-law, and that his appointment was made in 1916, before he became a member of the present government.

More is likely to be heard of this matter. It is not improbable that the special committee on pensions, in its report, will have some observations to make in regard to the giving by the pensions board of pensions such as the two under review.

The Tractor for all the World.

PLOWS THE GROUND PREPARES THE SOIL PLANTS THE CROPS REAPS THE HARVEST



ALL year 'round utility characterizes the Cleveland Tractor. It performs its varied duties regularly, season by season. It is a "man-of-all-work."

It plows. It harrows. It plants. It reaps.

And it does all of these things faster and better than was possible before.

But that isn't all. It does the thousand and one other things that require mechanical power. It pulls your manure spreader. It runs your saw. It operates your pump. It cuts your ensilage. It drags logs and lumber.

It pulls road machinery. It does practically everything that horsepower and stationary engines can do. It develops 12 horsepower at the drawbar for hauling and gives 20 horsepower at the pulley for stationary work.

The Cleveland Tractor plows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour—eight to ten acres a day—which is equal to the work of three good men with three 3-horse teams.

It travels on its own endless tracks which it lays down and picks up as it goes along.

It operates easily over gullies, ruts and uneven ground of all kinds. Because of its 600 square inches of traction surface it goes over sand, gumbo, mud and slippery clay without packing the soil, without sinking, miring or floundering.

The Cleveland weighs less than 3200 pounds and is so small that it can be readily driven under and among small fruit trees.

It steers by the power of its own engine and will turn in a twelve foot circle.

It requires less space to house than a single horse.

The Cleveland Tractor was designed by Rollin H. White, the well known motor truck engineer—and is manufactured under his supervision.

He has designed the track for long service. The sections are constructed to prevent filling or packing with mud, and protection is provided to prevent dirt and mud from falling into the track.

The sections are joined with hardened steel pins which have their bearings in hardened steel bushings.

Gears are protected by dust-proof, dirt-proof cases and are of the same high quality as those used in the finest trucks. Materials used throughout are of the best.

Every step must be taken this year that will speed up farm work—that will enable machinery to replace muscle—that will help produce—and increase harvests.

The Cleveland Tractor is already bearing a big share of the war burden. Farmers are producing larger crops because of the Cleveland—and are making greater profits.

You too can help the nation meet the food emergency—and incidentally make more money for yourself. Write to us now for complete information and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

Western Distributors

GUILBAULT'S LIMITED, Winnipeg, Manitoba
NORMAN COX LIMITED, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

FOUNDURY PRODUCTS LIMITED, Calgary, Alberta

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO., Dept. B0., Cleveland Ohio, U.S.A.

"The Tank on the Farm"

MONARCH

One-Man Kerosene

"NEVER-SLIP" TractorELEVEN
SQUARE
FEET OF
TRACTION
SURFACELAYS
ITS
OWN
TRACK

We carry complete stock of repairs for the EED and DOMAN MOTORS

BUILT LIKE A LOCOMOTIVE

Light in weight. Powerful for pulling. Constructed to give years of service. Four sizes. Four-cylinder, valve-in-head, kerosene special tractor motors. Transmission: Hyatt-roller bearings and special steel-cut gears throughout. The double-toothed sprocket and box. Car journals are the greatest feature of this track-laying "farm tank."

H. A. JONES

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRIBUTOR
1750 Hamilton Street, REGINA
Phone: 3546

AT WORK

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Has Your Wife a Trade?

"Impertinent question" you say! Well perhaps. But it brings to mind the fact that unskilled female labor is very poorly paid.

If your wife is ever likely to become a breadwinner, you should put her in training now. Then, should the necessity arise, she will be able to produce an income sufficient to support herself—and children, if any—in some degree of comfort.

There is only one other way to make sure that your wife and kiddies will not come to want after you're gone—that is, by means of adequate life assurance.

Before you forget, fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. Then we'll send you an interesting booklet about Imperial Life policies.

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

Occupation.....Married.....Single.....

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
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Branches and Agents in all important centres

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The Farm Garden**Will More Than Pay**

I have learned from experience that it pays to have a farm vegetable garden. The vegetables will far more than pay for the work which the garden will require. Of course the planting of a garden comes just at a time when the farmer is sowing his wheat and oat crops which are of vital importance to himself, to the people of Canada, and to Great Britain. The need of wheat is almost universal, and the conservation of other foods is a grave necessity at the present time. And the great wheat crop of Saskatchewan must not be neglected for the vegetable garden. There is no comparison between the two, yet garden produce is in great demand today. Vacant city lots are being turned into gardens. If the farmer has a good method or system of work he will seed his wheat and oat crops, and find plenty of time to prepare a garden and to plant it. System is a great necessity on the farm. It economizes in both time and work. A garden pays in the present high prices of canned vegetables, corn, peas and tomatoes at 25 and 30 cents per can, and vegetables in their natural state, for example, cabbage eight cents per pound, carrots and parsnips from four to six cents each per pound, and all other vegetables accordingly. The farmer can raise his for about one cent per pound.

Vegetables should not be planted in beds if best results are expected. It requires both time and labor to make the raised or elevated bed. If the garden is of fair size much more time must be given to the preparation of the beds. And in the spring season at seeding the farmer must conserve both his time and labor. In a dry season vegetables in beds require artificial watering which is often neglected with the result that the garden produce is of a small yield. Another disadvantage with the beds is that all weeding and cultivating must be done by hand. This is too laborious. The greater part of this work is usually left to the wife who has often times more work than she can do well in her home.

Better results will be secured if seed is planted in rows of a good length. The long rows save time and labor in turning the horse and pulling the cultivator into place, and prevent much turning and tramping down of the plants. Vegetables sown in rows get more moisture, and are much more easily cultivated, and better cultivated. Hand cultivation is necessary even with the rows. I use the hoe only to stir up the earth near and around the plants. This permits the air to circulate in and about the roots, and conserves moisture, of which most garden crops require a great deal.

For a family of five the garden need not be large if the soil has been thoroughly prepared for the seed. Good returns cannot be expected from soil improperly worked. The garden soil must be soft and rich to receive the seed. The more cultivation, the better will be the quality, and larger will be the yield. The size of the garden depends largely upon the amount of work

which will be expended upon it. About one-half acre will provide sufficient vegetables for a family of five.—Eric A. McLaren, Sask.

Prefers Small Garden

Should we have a farm garden? I say yes, every family should have a garden. Of course it makes a little work but it is well worth it. It is very nice to be able to go out to the garden or down in the cellar and get some kind of vegetable to cook as a side dish. A few green onions or some nice fresh lettuce in summer and vegetables at all times go a long way towards saving bread and meat. I for one wouldn't be without a garden. I never plant more than enough to well supply our family of five. I plant about one package of cabbage, two of parsnips, two of onions, two of carrots, three of beets, two of lettuce, one early and one later on. Radish is planted the same way, two packets early and two packets three weeks later. A quart of onion sets, two packages of rutabaga, one of turnips and two or three of beans and peas may be planted, it depends on how well you like them. One can plant tomatoes and such truck if she has a hot bed to leave them in till about the first of June. I find it the best to plant in rows about 20 inches apart or according to directions on the packets. Keep free from weeds and well hoed. I find it best to plant a small garden and take good care of it rather than to plant a big one and depend on the men to help work it. I think the men have plenty of work to do, especially if they are alone as a good many of them will be this year.—Mrs. Wm. Wald, Alta.

Potatoes planted about four inches deep have given the best yields at the North Dakota Experiment Station and at the Williston Sub-station. The new potatoes form along the stem above the seed piece. When planted too shallow the potatoes will form too near the surface so that some will sunburn and the quality will be poor.

Set out all trees and shrubs, both fruit and ornamental, now.

Plant early potatoes. Better treat them for scab before planting.

Make a second sowing of peas, radishes, spinach, etc., as soon as the first is out of the ground.

Trim back weak-growing roses quite severely and they will give better flowers.

Plant gladioli bulbs now, and, for a good succession of bloom, plant every ten days until the last of June. Plant four to six inches deep.

Cover the first planting of peas about one inch deep. Later plantings should be planted deeper.

Do not allow the soil to crust over onion seed. Break it with a rake. They will smother if a crust is left.

It is not wise to set out frost-tender plants before May 25, even though the weather is warm.



Land is Cheaper than Labor
Farm Garden Seeded in Rows 36 inches apart, being Cultivated with a Corn Cultivator

Community Canning Centre

How Parkhill, Ont., Women Successfully Operated a Community Canning Centre---By M. C. Dawson

THE Canning Centre idea was the logical outcome of the greater production campaign. We had taken to garden-

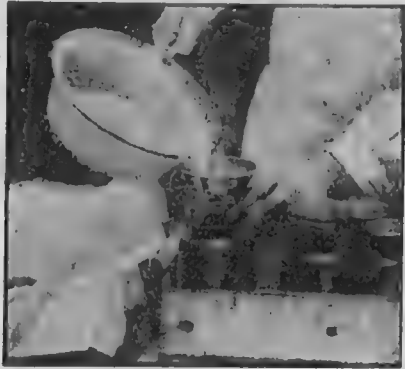
ing enthusiastically and were one and all producing more perishable garden stuff than we could possibly consume during the summer months. If greater production were not to be a synonym for greater waste then the surplus produce must be preserved for use in the winter months. Our home canning process was slow, and the results had been very uncertain. There was no other way out. A Canning Centre could solve the problem.

The initial cost was the big obstacle to overcome. This cost which amounted to some \$400 or \$500 was assumed by the Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture, of the Ontario government. How this was accomplished space will not permit one to tell, but we should always remember that we are to "ask" if we would "receive." Women are too much like Sir John A. McDonald once said about the Ontario farmers. He said, "These farmers are the easiest people in the world to please. They never ask for anything--and they never get anything."

The Militia Department gave us the privilege of using the Armory and the equipment was installed there. This equipment consisted of a boiler for generating steam, real hot, sizzling steam, to do all the cooking and then there were two zinc-lined vats, with steam-tight tops and with coils of steam pipe laid on the bottom of each vat. One vat was used for cooking and would hold 50 quart sealers in wire baskets. The other vat was used for sterilizing purposes. When either vat was required you turned a tap, the steam filled the steam coils and, presto! your vat became a bubbling, boiling mass of water in less than three minutes. Besides the vats, we had a copper kettle, also boiled by steam, for jams, syrups, brines and pickles. We had running hot and cold water, weigh scales, meat chopper, sieves, dishpans, spoons and many other things. And so successful was our work that this year we have received a further large grant from the government for the purpose of enlarging the building and improving and adding to our equipment.

Being financed by the Institutes Branch, the Canning Centre is under the control of the executive of the local branch of the Women's Institute. Our president is also president of the Canning Centre. Last year her duties ranged all the way from bearding the government in its den and interviewing men of high degree who came to sit at her feet and learn that often the homeliest tasks are the noblest, to staying late in the night at the Canning Centre and scrubbing the floors, the tables and the zincs, making all clean and ready for the morning's work.

Over 5,000 quarts were canned. We had 800 quarts of tomato soup, 500 quarts of chicken soup, 1,000 quarts chicken, 600 quarts pickles, 300 quarts peas, carrots, beets and corn, and about 500 quarts peach jam and many other things to send overseas. Our



Pouring the hot liquid into the jars.

work was almost entirely for our sick and wounded heroes. Very little, not more than 300 quarts, was kept at home in our community.

Our work was all done voluntarily by our women, with the exception of a supervisor, provided by the government part of the time. One of our men gave his time and ran the boiler. We appealed to every Women's Institute and every

Red Cross Society in the whole county of Middlesex for chickens and surplus fruit and vegetables. We received the chickens in big lots of 80 and 80 at a time. We canned nearly 1,200 chickens last year. We shall try and make it 5,000 this year.

But it is just as patriotic to can for our own consumption. Every ounce of food we preserve for our own use releases that much more for overseas. To run a Canning Centre means time, effort, sacrifice. But what of that?

"What can I give Commensurate with the gifts that he has made? Youth, friends and home--the things that make life sweet, Upon his country's altar, he has laid."

This is no time to think of self. Sacrifice is the call to our generation.

Economy Hints

To make straw hats look like new, have your druggist prepare a small quantity of shellac cut with wood alcohol, light-colored shellac for light hats, brown shellac for brown or dark colors. For black hats you may add to the brown shellac and alcohol a small quantity of nigrosine. Shake well before using. Apply lightly and evenly with a small brush. It is well to lay the hat aside for a few hours to dry thoroughly, and to allow the odor of alcohol to evaporate. If the mixture is too thick, add a little more alcohol; if too thin, add a little more shellac.

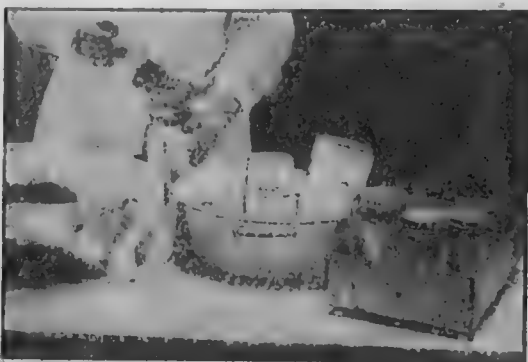
Economizing on Overshoes

After having discarded several pairs of leaky rubbers in which the only worn places were in the heels, I tried successfully the experiment of packing into the heels of my new rubbers a half-inch layer of soft, crushed tissue-paper. This simple expedient doubles the life of a pair of rubbers. The layer of paper makes a soft cushion between the hard shoe-heel and the softer rubber and so retards wear, and, in addition, the paper cushion adjusts itself to the uneven surface of a worn shoe-heel, giving a perfect fit to the rubber.

Oil Mop Renovation

Every housewife knows how hard it is to clean an oil-mop by ordinary washing with soap and water, and what

a great deal of gasoline is needed to clean it that way. I have found that a much easier method is to use hot water, ammonia, and a little washing-powder. You will be surprised how easily it can be done in this way and how thoroughly clean the mop will be



Filling jars. Empty jars inverted in pan of hot water to keep them sterilized.



Dainty and Strong for Little "Tots"

Watson's Spring Needle Underwear is the correct thing for particular "little women" with sensitive skins and rapidly growing bodies. The garments are soft, warm, snug-fitting and always comfortable.

These same qualities are to be found in the underwear we make for men and women. All styles, all sizes, all fabrics.

Watson's SPRING NEEDLE RIBBED Mfg. Co.
UNDERWEAR

The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

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Red Cross Campaign

What Winnipeg Did—Splendid Work of Women

EARLY in April the residents of Winnipeg were privileged to register before the world their true regard for the fighting men who have gone from Canada. It was the annual appeal on behalf of the Red Cross society, that excellent organization that not only cares for the wounded, but maintains hospitals, traces the killed and missing, visits the incapacitated in the English hospitals, arranges drives for their diversion, feeds and clothes thousands of Canadian prisoners of war in the Hun camps, and does scores of other kind deeds. During the week of June 17 to 22 the rest of Manitoba will be asked to subscribe on the monthly pledge system.

The executive of the Canadian Red Cross society met early in January and made up the annual budget. Four million dollars was the sum set to be raised by the whole Dominion. Manitoba was asked to raise \$600,000, for all enterprises in the name of the Red Cross. But since the spring came, bringing with it the most terrible offensive of this awful war, the number of men wounded will be far in excess of the January estimates. The Germans have launched their deadly attacks, not caring one iota how many of their own troops they lost. This means that the Canadians will necessarily suffer heavy casualties during the summer months.

Any thinking man or woman will understand why the original allotment of \$600,000 to be raised by Manitoba must be voluntarily doubled, if this province is going to assume its full share of responsibility. The city of Winnipeg realized this, and more than doubled the amount allotted to it, to be exact \$300,000 was set as the goal, but the subscriptions totalled thus far amount to \$657,969.04.

This money was subscribed by people in every walk of life. Rich men put their names down for monthly sums that reached into hundreds of dollars. Hundreds of salaried men and women promised anywhere from two to \$25 a month. Girls employed in factories who are already subscribing 50 cents a month toward the free work given out by the Winnipeg branch of the Red

Cross, insisted on giving 50 cents more to the campaign fund. Giving such as this from their meagre wages is genuine sacrifice, but the girls feel that the sacrifice of a new blouse or a pair of boots is insignificant indeed compared with the real sacrifices made by Canada's fighting sons. Little children who had hoarded their wealth for a year in a tiny bank came into the Red Cross headquarters and poured their pennies on the counter because they wanted to help.

Farmers Will be Asked to Help

The campaign on behalf of the Red Cross which will embrace all Manitoba, with the exception of Greater Winnipeg and Transcona, will be held during the week of June 17-22. This is the time of year when those who are raising our food supplies have a breathing spell. Seeding is over, and haying time has not arrived. It is the season of the year when the farmer and his family take a day off and



"Ring Up" Another \$25,000. The Red Cross Bell at the corner of Portage and Main, Winnipeg. The Red Cross Nurse rang the historic Fort Garry bell each time \$25,000 was contributed.

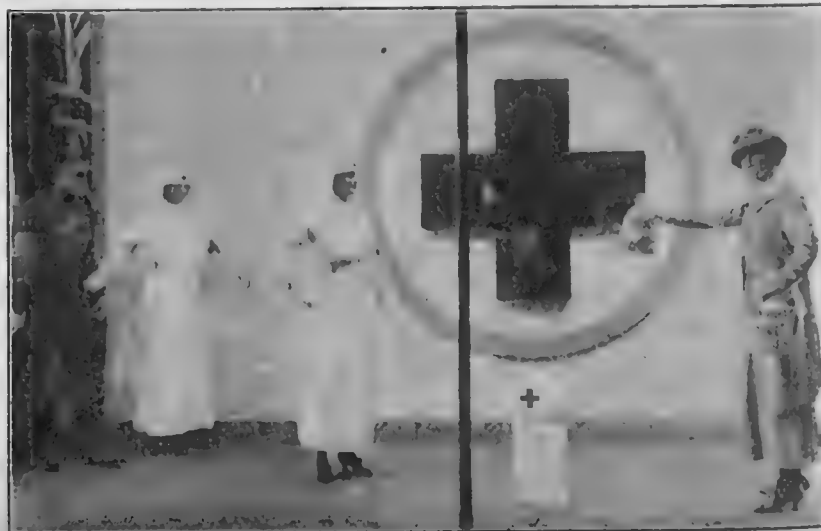
go to the Old-Timers' picnic, or the Pioneers' Re-Union. It is the breathing spell in a busy summer.

Manitoba will be divided into districts in a similar manner to that followed in the Victory Loan campaign last autumn. Men and women will be asked to become responsible for the various districts. They in turn will appoint their lieutenants and helpers who will make the canvass of every home and every office within the days allotted in June.

Monthly Payments Asked

In order that the burden or privilege may be equally divided among us all, the people will be asked to give on a monthly pledge-card system. So many people who find it a keen pleasure to give from three to five dollars a month, who would never be able to send in \$60, or even \$36 at one time. The monthly system of giving makes it easier for almost every one, and the Red Cross receives the money at regular intervals, and is able to carry on, knowing that just as much will be forthcoming the following month.

Manitobans are going to get the opportunity to hear from many of the returned men first hand what the Red Cross means to the fighting men, who have been wounded by the Hun. Many



The store window of a Winnipeg merchant decorated for the Red Cross Drive.

of these convalescent soldiers will appear at Red Cross rallies which will be held in all parts of the province during June, and tell of their experiences at the front. They will tell you that in the hour of their direct need that the Red Cross came to their rescue, like an omnipresent loving mother, to bind their wounds, bathe their vermin infested bodies, clothe them in clean soft pyjamas, provide them with beds with cool white sheets, and tend their every whim while being nursed back to health.

The Work of Country Women

Do the women of the country districts know that they are sending in more finished work to the Red Cross headquarters in Winnipeg, than their city sisters? Notwithstanding the great activity of the city women their efforts have for several months past been surpassed by the volume of work accomplished in the rural districts. For instance in February, the total value of the articles sent to the Red Cross by Winnipeg women was \$8,934, while during the same month the women in other parts of the province were represented by \$15,168. Isn't that a record to be proud of, especially when one remembers how the farm women slave as a rule from morning till night, in order to perform their heavy routine household duties and care for their children? In the country it is seldom that the women Red Cross workers receive any inspiration from hearing from some soldier what their work has meant in comfort and restoration of hope to the wounded, yet these grand women never falter, they go right on doing their level best for Canada's fighting men.

One feature of the campaign in the province will be a film which will be shown in the moving picture theatres. The scenario was written in Winnipeg, and the picture is full of interest to all Manitobans.

Start thinking NOW about your monthly pledge to the Red Cross. The week of June 17 will fly around before you realize it. It is not a matter of giving what we can spare, but of making a sacrifice by giving all we can. Going without a new pair of gloves, or a new style summer dress is a small renunciation indeed, compared to the sacrifice of eyesight, arms, legs, and even life itself that our own flesh and blood are making so willingly in order that those of us at home may be able to go about our daily task of earning a living, and putting money in the bank, unmolested, just as if there was no war on the other side of the Atlantic.

Farmers Must Fight

With great deliberation, Sir Robert Borden told some 300 Ontario farmers in Ottawa recently that after giving serious consideration to the question of drafting farmers between the ages of 20 and 22 for service overseas, the government has decided that the necessity for re-enforcements was more pressing than the need for increased production.

The farmers, who came from all sections of Ontario, were headed by G. J. Thornton, ex-M.P. for Durham, and after an organization meeting, waited on the prime minister, Hon. N. W. Rowell, Major-Gen. Mewburn, Hon. T. A. Crerar and Hon. Hugh Guthrie.

Five of their number presented arguments against the conscription of young farmers, stating that their appeal was prompted in no sense by disloyalty, but rather by a desire to serve the country and the men at the front in which they considered the best way.

The prime minister did not mince matters, but told them that re-enforcements must be obtained and that the government had decided on the only plan possible under the circumstances. He appreciated the difficulties the farmers would be placed in, but called their attention to the fact that the hardships suffered by the people of Canada were not to be compared to those endured by the people in Great Britain and France.

Sir Robert appealed to them to reflect on the onerous duties which devolved on the government and to facilitate in every way the drafting of the farmers called out under the order-in-council. "We talk of hardships and sorrow here in Canada," he said, "We have had hardships, and God knows, too much

sorrow, but we have no conception of what is going on in France at the present time. Production is absolutely essential, and the most commanding duty of the government is to see that it is carried on, but if we waited for further exemptions and our men were decimated and destroyed, what kind of answer would it be to say we had increased production?"

In concluding his remarks, he referred to the registration of man and woman power, stating that industries would be given all possible assistance.

The minister of militia stated that in order to solve the problem of seeding he had issued instructions to commanders in the various military districts to grant leave of absence to all farmers consistently following their occupation.

"It is a very disagreeable duty I have to perform," he said, "but I shall see that it is carried out to the best of my ability."

Only the supreme need of the time made the government take such drastic action, said Mr. Crerar. He hoped that the regulations would be made as easy as possible for the farmers, but Canada must do her part in the fight for human liberty.

Million Men by July

One million American soldiers in France by July 1 is the goal the ad-

ministration at Washington now is striving to attain, with considerable prospects of success.

While it is not permissible to state even the approximate strength of the American expeditionary force, it may be said that it far exceeds the 500,000 Secretary Baker promised to have in France "early in 1918."

An indication of the acceleration of troop movements is afforded by the preparations of the provost marshal general to issue a call, probably before the end of this week, for 400,000 draft registrants to fill training camps emptied by the transportation of regiments abroad.

These registrants, to be called to the colors at various times this month, constitute half the number it was originally intended to draft during the remainder of this year.

To Serve Germany

An unpleasant prospect for the peoples of territories occupied by the Germans is outlined in an article which has just appeared in the German newspapers urging that they shall all be driven out to make room for German colonists.

"Germany," says the article, "has been forced to destroy whole states, as if they were castles constructed of cards, and has thus lost blood from mil-

lions of wounds. Considering this, it cannot be wrong or immoral to expel the Poles from the territories of Old Russia, so that we may prepare in those regions a new fatherland for the German refugees who have come from all parts of the world.

"The question is not one of morals. It is merely a political and economic problem. The question is not what shall we do with the nationalities of the occupied territories, but rather how shall we proceed to group those territories so that they may best serve the interests of Germany."

Ontario's Winter Wheat

C. F. Bailey, of the Ontario department of agriculture, states that the outlook for winter wheat is bad. In a tour of 225 counties adjacent to Toronto he saw only three good fields. "Not more than ten per cent. of the wheat sown will yield anything," said Mr. Bailey. Many of the farmers have sown spring wheat and others have ploughed up the ground altogether and are putting in oats, barley, or some other grains.

Mr. Bailey accounted for the poor showing of wheat as due to the lateness in sowing it last fall and adverse weather conditions. "One fact is very noticeable," said Mr. Bailey, "and that is the response of the farmers to the call for increased production. In the distance travelled I never saw so many acres under cultivation."

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TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE. ALSO BARRED Rock eggs, one dollar for fifteen. James Honeyman, Fairfax, Man. 17-3

RIDGELINGS MADE PERFECTLY QUIET without operation. Full information. \$2.50. J. M. Hall, Gadsby, Alta. 17-4

HORSES

MOSIMAN BROS., BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS of pure bred Percheron and Belgian horses, Guernsey, Sask. Write us your wants. 18tf

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23-tf

PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND SHIRE STALLIONS. Lew W. Cochran Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man. 17tf

CHOICE REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, two-year-old, fit for service. Two young Shorthorn bulls, ditto. Exhibition White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per thirteen. Ernest Hysop, Killarney, Manitoba. 20-3

SWINE

HAMPSHIRE, BOTH SEXES, SIX WEEKS old, \$15 each, two for \$25. Bred sows for August farrow. Hampshires are without a rival as grazers. Save the grain. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 19-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE, farrowed April 9th, dam from Gillies' well-known herd, \$15.00 each at 10 weeks old, including papers. E. H. Davies, R.R. 1, Excel, Alta. 19-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE. Spring litters ready to wean about May 25. All of these pigs from quality sows and show good form. Apply to Jno. Wiener, Miami, Man. 20-4

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside. Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

IMPROVED PURE BRED YORKSHIRES— Young pigs of both sexes for sale. All stock. Irving Jones, Prairie Holme Farm, Glen Ewen, Sask. 18-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, BRED from prize winners, two months old, \$15.00 each; pair for \$25.00. Sows and boar not akin. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 18-4

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS—YOUNG pigs for sale, both sexes, \$15.00 each, \$28.00 for two. Thos. W. Milne, Riverbrae Farm, Mekiwin, Manitoba. 19-5

G. A. TANNAS, MARIENTHAL, SASK., BREED- er of Duroc-Jersey pigs. Boars or sows, 6 weeks, with pedigree, \$15. 18-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FALL AND spring litters. W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask. 18-5

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—APRIL PIGS. J. McLea Prowse, Richmond Farm, Alexander, Man. 19-2

DUROC-JERSEYS, SIX WEEKS OLD, BOTH sexes, \$15.00 each, two for \$25.00. Empire Stock and Poultry Farm, Assiniboia, Sask. 19-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BRED FROM the two best breeds in the province. Write for prices. Alf. Potter, Deloraine, Man. 19-4

DUROC-JERSEYS—SEPTEMBER BOARS, bred from Bailey's famous herd, \$35.00 each. Spencer Bros., Edgerton, Alta. 19-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—IMPROVED long English Berkshires, \$15 each. March pigs. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 20-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS FROM choice stock. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 18-10

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—YOUNG PIGS for sale. E. S. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 20-3

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

YOUNG ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS (REGIS- tered), with calves at foot; yearling heifers and bulls unrelated. Prices moderate. John Sim, Sunny Brae Stock Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 19-3

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN RED POLL BULLS, one and two years old; also one black Percheron stallion, coming four. Price reasonable. Fort Comfort Ranch, Bergfield, Sask. 18-4

POLAND-ANGUS BULL, COMING TWO years, bred by J. D. McGregor. Write P. McKinnon, Route One, Winnipeg, or phone St. John 2, Ring 5. 18-4

HOLSTEINS—TWO SPLENDID YOUNG BULLS ready for service. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 18tf

JERSEY BULLS—SEVERAL HIGH CLASS young bulls fit for service. Prices reasonable. C. H. Newell, Box 243, Swift Current, Sask. 16-11

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL FOR SALE, TWO years six months old. R. Curran & Sons, Emerson, Man. 20-4

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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 10-52

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

SHORTHORNS—REGISTERED FEMALES FOR sale. James Kirby, Heart Lake, Alberta. 18-4

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SPRUCE AND TAMARAC DIMENSION LUM- ber for sale. John T. Reid, Edson, Alberta. 20-3

NURSERY STOCK AND POTATOES

FARMERS' UNIONS OR OTHERS WHO WANT carlots of potatoes or willow fence posts, write or wire Wetaskiwin Produce Co., Wetaskiwin, Alta. 17-2

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DOGS

REGISTERED COLLIES—MALES, \$15; Females, \$10. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 10-4

SPRING PIGS

The sale of spring pigs has already started. By the first of next month this movement should be well under way. The influence of the agitation for increased production is being felt in livestock circles and can be well used by swine breeders in connection with the sale of young breeding stock from spring litters. By judicious advertising swine breeders will not only reap immediate and profitable returns but will build up for themselves something which should bring in annual dividends for many years to come. Here are quotations from some of the breeders who have sold their surplus stock of pigs by advertising in The Guide:—

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When I have more surplus stock I will certainly use a classified ad. in The Guide as I have had excellent satisfaction from my previous ads.
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GET EFFICIENCY STRAIN—WHITE WYAN- dottes. Pen 1—One Martin's best Dorcas cockerels, all 200-egg ancestry to 10 special pullets. Pen 2—Low set blocky cock, used by Martin last year; 1st, 3rd summer and 6th winter fair hens. S.C. Rhode Island Reds—Lennox strain, won 1st, 2nd, 4th pullets and 3rd cockerel winter fair. \$3 per setting; 2 settings \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. A. Lloyd, Saskatoon. Successor to Hon. W. C. Sutherland. 20-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Bradley strain, dark mating, pen headed by first prize cockerel and winner of Currie cup, Brandon Winter Fair. \$5.00 per dos. Mrs. W. Dixon, 250 Park St., Brandon, Man. 20-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM CHOICE females, headed by cockerels bought direct from Thompson's famous Ringlet strain. After May 15, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100 eggs. W. A. Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask. 19-2

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR—NO ARTIFICIAL heat required. Cheap, easy, effective. Mother or children can operate it. Price two dollars delivered. Money back guarantee. Reference, Union Bank. H. C. Clay, Landis, Sask. 9tf

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Manitoba. 14-8

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN (WYCKOFF STRAIN) winter egg producers. Hatching eggs, guaranteed fertile, \$2 per setting; \$5 per hundred. Special attention paid to Western orders. Walter Rose, Teeswater, Ont. 18-4

HATCHING EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. Exhibition matings, \$3.50 per 15. Orders booked. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 18-2

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES, the ideal bird for the farm. They lay, weigh and pay. Settings, \$2.50 and \$5. Cook and cockerels, \$7 to \$10. Gerald Stubbs, Nelson, British Columbia. 19-3

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—FOUR DIF- ferent strains, absolutely pure-bred and splendid layers. Eggs, \$3, \$4 and \$5 per setting of 15. Mating list free. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 19-3

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS, \$2.00 PER 11. Also Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns, \$2.00 per 15; or \$10.00 per 100. F. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario. 19-2

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs from prize-winning stock, \$7.50 per 100; \$1.50 per setting. All unfertile eggs replaced free. Fairview Poultry Farm, Provost, Alta. 19-2

WIMER'S BEAUTIES—LIGHT BRAHMAS AND Barred Rocks. The largest bred and bred-to-lay. 15 eggs, \$2.25; 30 eggs, \$4.25; 100 eggs, \$12.00. Our guarantee is satisfaction. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 16-4

EGGS FROM HIGH CLASS EXHIBITION bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlet" strain. Exhibition matings, \$3.00 setting; Utility, \$1.50 setting. J. W. Baker, Bechar, Sask. 14-10

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs for setting. Egg-laying and prize-winning strain. Choice stock, \$5.00 for 15. Mrs. J. C. Leslie, 1140 Riverdale Ave., Calgary. 16-8

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS AND Whites, good winter layers. Eggs, Reds, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100; Whites, \$2.00 setting. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-6

BARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen; \$4.00 fifty; \$7.00 hundred. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 19-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PURE-BRED, awarded 46 prizes, 4 silver cups at Regina, 1917. Eggs, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per 15. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 20-3

BARRED ROCKS AND SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs, \$2.00 per 15; splendid layers. Baby chicks, 20 cents, both breeds. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 19-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE VIGOROUS birds, Canadian, American prize-laying strain. \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$12 for 144. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 20-2

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEAVY laying strain. Exhibition pens, \$3.00; Utility, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 18-6

McOPA EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, all winter layers, not just March starters, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5 per 45. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 18-4

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING, Single and Rose Comb, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30. Good layers, from prize stock. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 18-7

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON, REGAL WHITE Wyandotte, none better, \$2.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. D. Gibson, Tyvon, Sask. 18-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 setting. Delano-Ferris strain. Infertiles replaced. Diamond Poultry Yards, Diamond City, Alta. 18-3

SINGLE COMB BROWN ALSO WHITE LEG- horn eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 19-4

EXHIBITION SINGLE COMB BROWN AND Black Leghorns. Winners leading shows. Good layers. Hatching eggs, \$2 setting; \$5 fifty. R. F. Stevens, Fleming, Sask. 19-3

EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Fisher's strain, \$2.00 a setting; \$10.00 a hundred. Empire Stock and Poultry Farm, Assiniboia, Sask. 19-2

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Funk's strain, heavy layers, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$8.00 per hundred. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 19-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 45; \$7.00 100. Alex. Davidson, Baring, Sask. 15-7

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.25 per setting of fifteen. J. A. McQuay, Bowman River, Man. 16-6

EGGS FROM MY PRIZE WINNING BRED- to-lay strain Barred Rocks, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 17-4

HIGH CLASS BARRED ROCKS, BRED TO lay and show. Eggs, \$2.00 per fifteen. Harry Rosom, Dayin, Sask. 17-4

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 for 45; \$8.00 for 100. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 18-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain, \$2.50 for 15, or \$12.00 per hundred. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 18-4

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE EGGS 13, \$1.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.50. Julia Smith, Lovernia, Sask. 18-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM CHOICE farm raised stock. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$3.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Manitoba. 19-3

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$1.25 for 15; \$6.00 for 100. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 19-5

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB BUFF LEG- horns, \$2.50, fifteen. Thomas Doughty, 963 William Ave., Winnipeg. 19-3

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED Rocks; good layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per fifteen. Arthur Howell, 8th Street, Brandon. 19-4

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, GOOD laying strain, 15 eggs, \$2.00. Mrs. G. Bazandall, Vegreville, Alberta. 19-2

R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FROM choice pen, 15 for \$1.50. Mrs. Jas. O. Johnston, Yellow Grass, Sask. 19-3

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FARM MACHINERY

TRACTORS—2 PIONEER 36 x 60; 1 MARSHALL 33 x 70; 1 Case 32 x 110; 1 Case 25 x 60; 1 Reeves 40 x 140. These are all rebuilt and in first class shape. Prices and terms attractive. Write or call for further particulars. The Adanac Securities and Trust Corporation Ltd., Saskatoon. 19-6

I HAVE A HAND POWER STUMP PULLER which has only cleared a few acres. Most satisfactory puller on market and in excellent condition. Greatly reduced price. Apply Box 13, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 19-6

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SALE OR EXCHANGE—EIGHTEEN-HORSE Nichols Sheppard engine, thirty inch White separator, fully equipped. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 20-2

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STEAM COAL—OF HIGHEST HEATING quality. Either coking or non-coking. Write, North West Coal Co., Box 1765, Edmonton, Alta. 13tf

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O.A.C. BARLEY; SIXTY-DAY OATS, JAS. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 16-6

FARM LANDS

WE HAVE FOR SALE, THROUGH FORE- closure, 10,000 acres nearly all in one township in western Saskatchewan. Our instructions are to clear it up as quickly as possible. Some choice sections of wheat land, \$18.00 per acre; other sections for mixed farming, \$12.00 per acre; others again eminently suitable for stock raising and grain growing, \$8.50 per acre. Good soil throughout; in a prosperous district. Easy terms of payment. If you want new land or desire to change, get in touch with us. Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing, 701 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 18-4

RANCH—320 ACRES EXCELLENT RANCH land in the Foot Hills, 45 miles west of Calgary. Located in a nice valley with evergreen trees on hills all around. Good fishing, good shooting. Lots of best spring water. Well protected from all storms. Very little snow. Serviceable log buildings. Lots open range. Splendid place to run stock. Price \$15.00 acre. Terms arranged. J. C. Leslie and Co., 302 Beveridge Block, Calgary. 18-4

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WESTERN CANADA FARMS OF ALL SIZES and descriptions. Catalogue free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 17tf

SHIPPING SPECIAL BINNED GRAIN

Q.—When a farmer stores grain in a special bin in any country elevator has that elevator the right to ship the grain without orders!—D.S.P.

A.—Part of Section 164 of the Grain Act reads as follows:—"Upon giving 48 hours' notice to the owner or his local agent appointed in writing, the operator of any country elevator may forward any grain stored in his elevator to any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division."

If instructed to the contrary a country elevator agent must not ship special-binned grain. In the great majority of cases, however, it is understood that the stored grain is to be shipped at the first opportunity. The authority which is so often given to the elevator agents in connection with ordering cars and signing the car order book would, we believe, be always considered proof that it was in order to ship special-binned grain without further orders. It is very seldom that the written notice referred to above needs to be given as in nearly every case it is understood between the owner and the elevator agent that shipment is to be made.

Only very seldom is it seen that shipping out the grain is not right. Sometimes a shipper will require all or part of his grain delivered back to him, or has had in view shipping it to some point other than a terminal. In these cases it would be well to advise the elevator operator at the time the grain is delivered.

There have been cases where the clause quoted above has been taken advantage of by a shipper. His grain may have been shipped in the usual way and he is quite satisfied for the time-being. Then possibly it happens some time after shipping that some market other than the destination of the car would have been better. Some shippers will claim then that the grain was shipped without their knowledge and that had they known it was being loaded they would have ordered it to the other destination.

During the rush of shipping in the fall every shipper should let the elevator operator know that his grain is to be shipped just as quickly as a car was available. Fully 99 per cent. of the grain delivered at country elevators is for shipment in the usual way to one of the terminals. Therefore, it should save any trouble, if the owners of the one per cent. would state clearly what was expected by them from the elevator in the way of shipment of their grain.

Wise is the one who, as the days speed onward, realizes the importance of always keeping his mental poise and who does not allow himself in the face of any circumstances to get as we say "all balled up."

Bonded Lightning Protection

That's just what we mean—that every installation of Shinn-Flat Lightning Conductors is covered by a Cash Bond, issued by a large independent Bonding Company, that Lightning will not strike the building.

No other manufacturer of Lightning Conductors has ever stood behind his system to this extent.

Everyone knows that if Shinn-Flat did not afford ab- solute protection, no bonding company would take the risk.

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Shinn-Flat

(19) Lightning Can't Strike if Shinn Gets There First

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

SUMMER FALLOWING Is Hard on Horses

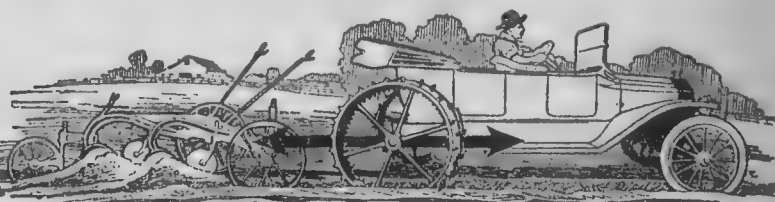
BUT YOU CAN'T KILL THE

Price \$295.00

STAUDE F.O.B. Winnipeg Mak-a-Tractor

PRICE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Plow your summerfallow early. Don't let the weeds get ahead of you. You might as well grow a crop of wheat as a crop of weeds—they take as much moisture. A well-worked summerfallow ensures a good crop next year. The Staude attachment and your Ford car will do more work and do it cheaper and better than horses. It is guaranteed to do the work of four good horses, continuously giving you a steady pull of 750 pounds at the draw bar—sufficient to pull a 12-inch gang in average soil, or a double disc plow in average gumbo or clay lands. Hot weather and long hours will not affect the Staude. When it stops working it stops eating. You might as well save the \$1.00 a bushel for oats which you would be feeding to idle horses. Hundreds of Staude attachments are in use in England and Canada—thousands in the United States. Your Ford will come through the hot-weather test of summerfallowing without injury.



READ THIS LETTER:—

Last year I summerfallowed 140 acres with my Staude Mak-a-Tractor. This was in good heavy Soo Line land, and included several spots that had become quite soddy and hard from being too wet. I did all this work myself, and was able to do a good thorough job, and by putting in long hours I did this in about the same number of days that it took my two five-horse outfits to plow about the same number of acres in the same field. This was done at a cost of about \$1 per acre for gasoline and oil. I am going to use this same outfit again this year. This car is a 1916-17 car, and has run several thousand miles on the road altogether before I took it to the garage at Drinkwater this winter, which I did more with the idea of having it examined than repaired. March 2, 1918. J. R. MILLER, Drinkwater, Sask.

Attachments now ready for five models of Overlands, also Chevrolets. Soon ready for Studebaker, Dodge, Maxwell and McLaughlin.

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Western Canada Auto-Tractor Co. Ltd.

MOOSE JAW

SASKATCHEWAN

CLIP THE COUPON AND MAIL FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

WESTERN CANADA AUTO-TRACTOR CO. Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask. G.G.G., May 15, 1918 Please send full information of Staude Mak-a-Tractor.

NAME

ADDRESS

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Little Robert Taylor was born with deformed feet. Plaster paris casts were used without success—so he was brought to the McLain Sanitarium. His parents' letter tells the story.

"We are more than thankful for what you did in straightening Robert's feet. Of course, his feet are terribly scarred from the plaster casts, but there are no scars from your work on him. His feet are so straight; and he runs, jumps and does anything any other boy can do. MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. TAYLOR, 201 Coulter Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal."

This is not a selected case—neither is the result unusual. In correcting this deformity no plaster paris or general anaesthesia was used.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of children and young adults afflicted with Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Disease and Curvature, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References", free on request. Write for them.

The McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium 820 Aubert Ave. St. Louis, Mo.



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"What else can I do?"

"I have a McClary Florence Oil Stove and it makes kitchen work in summer a pleasure."

"You can cook or bake anything with it just as well as with any other stove. You can move it anywhere."

"No, there are no wicks or valves on it."

"It burns coal oil and the feed is automatic."

"You can regulate the flame for any kind of work."

"I wouldn't be without mine for anything."

"McClary's will send you a booklet free if you write for it."

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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement in Next Issue.

Overhauling the School

What should receive Attention in Summer Holidays

By Amy J. Roe

MANY of our schools have grown amazingly for we are continually hearing of schools consolidating, of modern well equipped schools being built and of old ones being remodelled. But the one-roomed rural school is with us still and for many reasons will continue for a number of years to remain as a vital factor of many communities. We wish especially to consider the one-roomed rural school and the demands that it should make of us for the coming year.

There seems one proper way for doing this and that is to have a get-together meeting of the inspector, ratepayers, trustees, teacher and the mothers in the district. But from experience I think this is not practical and might even prove a too unwieldy body to accomplish our aims. The difficulty in most of the rural schools is that the different parties interested do not meet together enough to discuss the school.

How many times have the trustees of your school asked the teacher to meet with them and to outline to them what she thinks is needed for the school? The result is that during the summer vacation, the trustees go through the usual necessary repair inventory with a rather hazy idea of what is most needed in their particular school.

A Meeting Before Holidays

In every district a pleasant evening in one of the homes could be planned before the teacher leaves for her summer vacation. The trustees, the teacher and a few interested mothers (I say mothers because so few of the trustees consider the fact that the mothers of the districts are interested in the school), should be invited to one of the homes. If the teacher happens to be leaving this will be an official farewell to her which will leave kind memories of the friendly district which she is leaving. If she is debating in her mind the question of leaving to take another school this may be the deciding factor that makes her resolve to stay in a district which is awaking to the fact that all must pull together for the good of the school and not shove the burden over to a few willing shoulders just because they are willing.

The teacher, I know, will be only too pleased to think she is going to be allowed to express what she thinks is needed. When demands are made in a lump sum there are not the petty requests running through the school term which are so vexing to the soul of the

secretary-treasurer. Let the teacher know beforehand the purpose of the meeting and ask her to have a summary of what she thinks is needed for the school in regard to equipment, repair and the general betterment of the school during the summer holidays. If she is leaving the school this plan will help the new teacher greatly in getting to work quickly

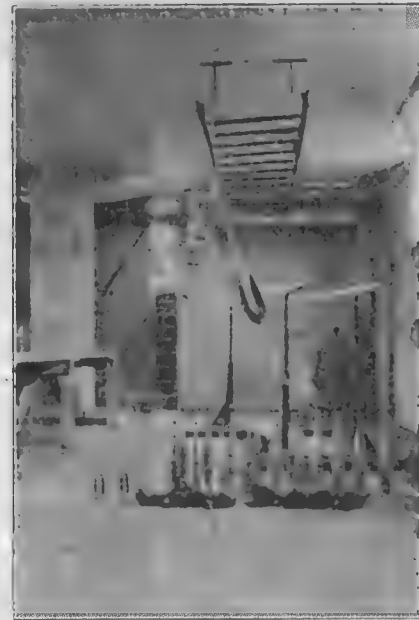
without spending her time in finding out what is needed to start work. Tell the mothers you want them to be ready to suggest and advise as to improvements for next year and this is where you are going to find out the result of existing conditions. Of course insist that every one of the trustees be present. There is always enthusiasm with numbers and some of these people are going to think of splendid ideas and each trustee wants to catch a little of that enthusiasm. It is wonderful how contagious enthusiasm is. If this little gathering

is at your home make every one feel that they will be missing the one social treat of the year if they fail to come. The second or third week of June would be the best time for such a meeting to take place, because this allows time to plan any work which it may be decided should be done before school closes.

What Shall Be Planned

As we are considering schools which are already built we are chiefly concerned with alteration and repair of the school-house and the grounds. One of the Manitoba school inspectors said in his report to the Department of Education for 1917 "It is now the exception to see an unfenced school ground, or an unpainted school." And the schools of Saskatchewan and Alberta are not behind Manitoba in this matter. If your school is the exception this can be soon remedied. There is nothing like a good coat of paint to give the school and outbuildings a dignified, well-kept air that is so much to be desired. Insist on paint of a good quality and have the outbuildings the same color as the school. Dark red is always a good standard color for the barn.

That fence already up may need an occasional post to strengthen its weak spots or the wire tightened in places. I have often wondered why trustees put so few gates in a school yard. They know that children are always in a hurry to reach their destination. If the fence crosses one of the natural paths that children follow so much the worse for the fence. Where the play-



Equipment for Indoor Recreation in Tremaine, Man., Rural School



A Progressive School in a Foreign Settlement, Southern Manitoba.

ground is crowded into one little corner and that fence is continually getting in the way of the "fly" sent from a good strong batter's bat and there is only one gate in the farthest corner, the fence is not going to live out its allotted span of years. Painting of the fence posts will add much to the appearance of a good fence.

Improving the School Grounds

What about the school grounds? Is the yard level and well sodded? To form a good basis for planning future improvements these are two necessary requirements. If your yard does not meet the requirements of a good playground decide that it must be plowed, levelled and sown with good grass seed. If the grounds are good then we may set about beautifying them. Having a definite idea of what we want the yard to be in the course of a few years we decide to do a little each year towards making the yard beautiful. A carefully scaled plan should be laid off on paper. This should be exact in detail and indicate by name or number the variety of trees and shrubs to be planted and where to plant, how to curve the walks, etc. This will assure system and harmony when the work is at length completed.

Very few of our school trustees take into consideration the importance of play equipment for the school grounds. Nothing is so effective in keeping mind and body pure as interesting games and wholesome physical exercise. For the boys there should be a well built rack containing half a dozen or so horizontal bars for jumping exercises. A strong frame of heavy timber at least 20 feet high can be quite easily put up. This frame should be fitted with two-inch ropes and several smooth rounded poles fastened horizontally. At one end of the frame a set of ropes and rings could be suspended as an apparatus for acrobatic exercises. For the girls swings should be built and for the little tots a teeter board and sand pile are never failing sources of amusement.

The Outbuildings and the Well

Too often the outbuildings are set up without any regard to convenience

or appearance. These buildings should be as far apart as possible and screened from view of each other. A lattice-work screen should be built at the entrance. Needless to say they must be counted in the general cleaning of the school and grounds. The walls of the buildings should be examined and all unsightly writing and drawings covered. A good coat of sand paint will prevent the repetition of such offences. Provide a box of quick-lime and earth to be used as a disinfectant. It is absolutely necessary that we use every caution to conserve child-life and this can be done by taking every means to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

There is one other important feature in the school-yard, namely, the well. Unfortunately, it is most often conspicuous by its absence. In such cases water is either brought to school by the children from their homes or carried from a farm-house pump a quarter of a mile away. If for any reason it is impossible to have a well the trustees could arrange for the drawing of water to the school by some of the older boys or a nearby farmer.

To my mind one of the depressing things about a number of our rural schools on a hot day in summer is the small supply of water and the way in which the water is kept. One pail of water for the day, and this in spite of departmental regulations kept in open pail, is exposed for five or six hours to the dust and germs in the air. The well should be built with a strong enough crib to prevent mice and gophers ending an unhappy and useless existence in its depths.

Proper Lighting and Decoration

The two striking features on entering a school are the lighting system and the decoration. In so many schools we still have the faulty two-side lighting with the resulting cross-lights which are so dangerous to the eyesight of the pupils. The light from one side of the building is met by the light from the other side always crossing at the vision point of each child's eyes. The glare causes the child to squint and screw up his eyes as if he were making a constant study of biology. Later the oculist is consulted for a remedy for the trouble caused in the school-room, money and pain are the prices paid for neglect.

If your school has this two-side lighting you may partly remedy it by providing good blinds and seeing that they are kept in good repair. Recently when going into a rural school, with the windows on the two sides of the room, I found only one blind on the eight windows that was in good working order. Venetian window shades are the best as they admit the light but diffuse it evenly through the room. Curtains, while not an absolute necessity, add much to the coziness of the school-room, they take away that bare look and make the room a more pleasant place to live in. Curtains that hang from rods at the lower sash are the most sanitary because they can be removed and shaken quite frequently. Ask the teacher if the ventilation was satisfactory last winter when the storm sashes were on and if not, doors which open in the sash should be made and the windows arranged so that they can be dropped from the top.

When entering a school one sometimes has the sensation that the walls are screaming at him. It would appear that the last painter had used up all the odds and ends of his old stock of paint on the school-house. I have counted as many as seven different colors on the interior finishing of a one-roomed school. Plan on having the school finished in one or two tones of color. In some cases the walls are papered. The busy housewife of the district, not one of whom would trust her own husband to buy paper or paint for the dining-room or parlor without her approval, leave the selection of the paper for the school-room to the trustees or the paper-hanger. Often the paper is very glaring in color and decorated with flowers and leaves that are a constant shock to the child's sense of harmony and his

knowledge of nature. The dust in most rural schools is a serious matter to those concerned with the health of the children. Oil brooms and dustless mops with a good supply of oil would do much to eliminate this country-school nuisance.

Old blackboards which have become too glossy for use may be re-slatted. Desks may need to be arranged differently for the comfort of the pupils or new ones to be purchased. That door falling off its hinge or with a broken panel calls for repair. There probably may be two or three window panes to buy. Every article needed should be written down in a list to be kept by the secretary-treasurer. There is one matter which must be arranged satisfactorily before the cold weather comes and that is the heating system. For the schools which have no basement and so can not have a furnace there are several makes of special school stoves which may be considered. These have been proved to work satisfactorily where properly installed. Appoint one of the trustees to look after this matter. While the tinsmith is at work you might have him put an indoor closet in the basement for the use of the little children during the cold weather. Get catalogs from the school-supply houses and pick out a good drinking fountain if you haven't one already. As the common drinking-cup and towel are banished by law we must consider what shall take their place. Some schools which are financially able may provide liquid soap and paper towels and these are certainly the best. In other schools this has been worked out by the school-board supplying a number of yards of toweling which the teacher has made into small towels for individual use. These towels are of a size that does not add too much to the family wash at home. Each child takes his towel home to have it washed. Each family of children bring their own soap and drinking-cup. A cupboard must be provided to keep the soap towels drinking-cup and lunch-pails.

Are you going to have hot lunches at your school next term? If so you need to consider the equipment needed, stove, cooking utensils, dishes and a cupboard to keep them in. Probably there is a shed lean-to or a part of the room you could partition off for this school kitchen.

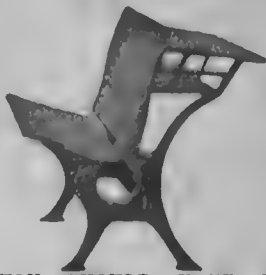
How about a telephone for your district school? Wouldn't it mean much to you on a stormy day to be able to phone the teacher and ask her to keep the children in until you are able to come for them or to let them go in time to reach home before the approaching storm?

As it is necessary to have play equipment for the school yard, so for the winter months we need to have games for indoors. Then there is the matter of supplies, which the teacher needs for her work. This varies according to the material on hand. It may be a good book-case to hold the school library, busy work for the little tots, manual work supplies, or a new set of maps. In choosing maps for the schools this year I would suggest not to buy the expensive maps especially of Europe and Asia. History making events are happening in Europe and the political divisions of those countries are going to be subjected to many changes during the next few years.

Means of Getting Work Done

Now that we know just what we want to do our next thought is how to go about it. Some of the work requires the services of a good carpenter, and tinsmith for a day or two. The cleaning of the school demands the time of at least one person for a day. The matter of fixing the school-yard demands a couple of day's work for one or two men and a team. It may be that we shall need a painter for exterior or interior work. In so many of our districts it is very hard to secure help for such work, everyone is so busy at home. If such is the case I would suggest a cleaning up day, for the last day of school. Everyone will help, the teacher, children, mothers and trustees. After the work is completed the afternoon may be finished by a jolly little picnic with refreshments served by the ladies and a series of games for the children and adults.

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- match original teeth
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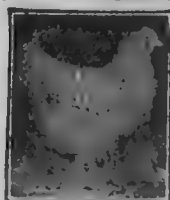
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The Winning of the Liberty Bond

Continued from Page 10

riding in the race—also that if they were not, not one of them could be induced to take such a mount as I would offer. The only thing left was to call in some of the floaters—and if Wish couldn't win for such a master as Long-fellow, where would he wind up now?

I looked around blankly and sort of swept the compass, as if by so doing I might scare up a jehu capable of pulling me out of the mud where I was stuck. As I did so, the spectacle that met my eyes simply transfixed me in my tracks. Slowly approaching, pale as a piece of white paper and almost tottering as he walked, came—Rufus Paul!

"Rufe! In God's name! What—!!" was all I could ejaculate, as, reaching our stall, the man I had pictured tossing on a bed in a hospital leaned up against it to take breath.

"Blazer," he said, in a voice faint from weakness, "I just couldn't lay in that bed another minute. Lord, how sick I've been! But along toward noon I begun to feel a lot better. That awful feeling in my stomach let up and the dizziness passed away. The nurse said she thought I was doing fine and if I kept on I'd be able to leave the hospital tomorrow or next day. I thought, I'll beat that a block! Beside, I knew that if I didn't stay there because of the grub that had poisoned me, I'd soon have brain fever—on account of this race. I tried to get word from the track how the heats were going, but they wouldn't allow it. So I just watched my chance and when the nurse went out for a little walk, I got up, got into my clothes, crawled out to the street, called a taxi—and here I am. And

I'm crazy to know about the race."

Was I up against it? Was I?

"Rufe," I said, in a voice about as faint as his had been, "you'd a heap better staid in that hospital. What I'll have to tell you'll about send you back there."

"Not on your life!" was the response. "I'm no school-girl. Tell me quick!"

Thus admonished, I unfolded the sickening result to date of the third attempt of the chestnut gelding Wish to win the Liberty Bond stake, at Toledo, O. Of course I hadn't got well started before Rufus had got into the stall with Wish and Pete and was taking stock of the horse. The first think he said was:

"Blazer, this horse is as fresh as paint! Why, he ain't turned a hair! He ain't even begun to trot yet! What did you say that last heat was—2:05? Well, I'll stake my life that I can take him out on that track in five minutes

and drive him in '03!" Then, stopping suddenly, he went on: "But what makes him so fidgety? He's not tired, but his nerves are all on the ragged edge!" He paused for another instant and then, with a new light in his eye, turned to me and cried out:

"Blazer, where's old Buck?"

Where, indeed! I explained that between the second and third heats Buck had disappeared. Nobody had been paying attention to him in the midst of the hurrah, and when we began to look about for him before the third heat was called, he proved to be non est and had not shown up since.

"Pete," demanded Rufus of that worthy, who was submerged beneath Wish getting his hind shin boots on, don't you know anything about what's become of him?"

Pete raised a melancholy visage from the depth of the straw and peering out from under the blanket, for the first time seemed to take it in who was addressing him. The expression of combined amazement and God-forsakenness that mantled his Celtic countenance would have made his fortune on the vaudeville stage. He started to speak, then seemed stricken dumb.

"What's become of Buck, Pete?" repeated Rufus. "Have you lost your tongue, man?"

With a start McGonigal came to himself and answered:

"Buck? I'd give a Liberty Bond and then some to know what's become of him! The last I saw him was just after the second heat. We'd got Wish back here to his stall and I tell you he was fine—just like a lark! Him an' Buck was lickin' each other's noses an' jollifyin'. Both of 'em tickled to death. Then I had to get the hoss out for a little turn, an' I remember as I was walkin' him off seein' Buck go up to a man that stooped down to talk to him, an' he was waggin' his tail an' blinkin' at him, just as he does to everybody. They called us out a few minutes after that an' I never thought of the old dog, I was so excited, it bein' the third heat an' all, until it was over. Then it occurred to me that he wasn't on deck as usual. He hasn't showed up since."

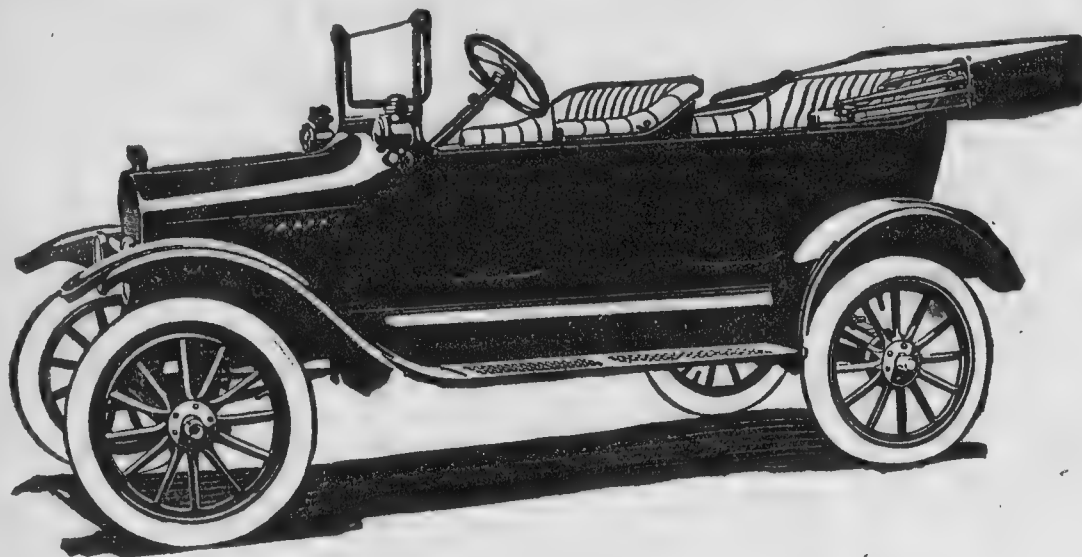
"Blazer," said Rufus to me with emphasis, "I'm going to drive Wish this last heat. Yes—I'm perfectly able to and I'm a-going to, and that's all there is about it. And now I'll tell you how you can help win it. Hustle out and find that old dog! Comb the whole race track, if you have to—but find him. Find him! Hunt! Hunt! Don't come back without him!"

It was almost time for the horses to be ordered out for the last time and there was not a moment to be lost. I rushed out of the paddock, heedless of the onlookers, who must have thought me suddenly gone crazy. "Buck! Buck! Here old man! Buck! Buck!" I called and shouted, whistling also, loud and long—the familiar whistle which, for so many years, had never failed to bring him hiking at the top of his speed, over, under or through all obstacles between us.

Calling and whistling alternately I rushed up the steps and through the grandstand, the auditorium itself, the restaurant beneath the betting-ring and the bleachers. "The old dog," I thought, "may have struck up some new friendship, added another to his list of admirers, and I am liable to run across him visiting with them." But search and call as I might, there was no sign of him to be seen. He was not in or about the stand, betting ring or paddock. He was not on the lawn adjacent. I went out onto the quarter stretch and called and whistled across to the infield. No response. No welcome answering or jaunty little figure racing to meet me.

By this time I must have appeared like a life-sized maniac to the onlookers, but what did I care? I would have stood on my head in front of the stand or laid down and rolled across the track, under the wire, if it would have brought that little old canine into my field of vision.

Meanwhile the precious minutes were flying. Now cursing, now praying, as humans do in such cases, I swung about and made for the stables. Why hadn't I thought of that before? Ten to one good old Buck had tired of the day's excitement, as old dogs will and ducked away to take a quiet siesta. Yes—that was it! And I began to feel so sure of

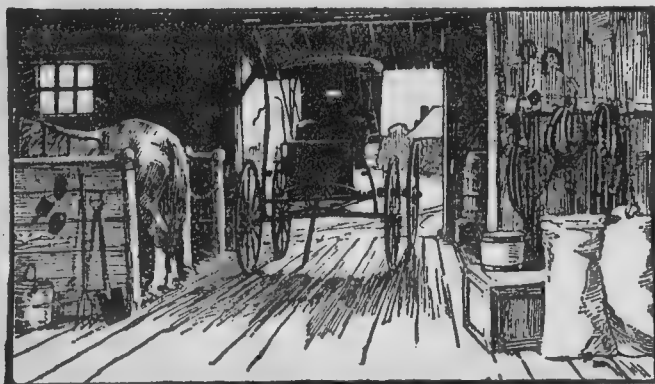


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it that I expected to find him comfortably ensconced on Wish's trunk or Rufe's camp chair outside the stall. But when I arrived there, breathless and panting, still again no Buck!

There are some two hundred boxes in the stabling at Toledo's splendid new plant. I sped down row after row of them, hoping at every step to sight that familiar white form with the little grey pate or to hear his answering bark as I called and whistled. The majority of the stables were shut and locked, but where there were signs of life about the others the object of my search was not. What other people I encountered thought of the crazy man racing along from stable to stable, yelling "Buck! Buck!" or whistling between yells, I did not stop to think.

I was doing the last row of stalls as I heard the bell ring and I knew that it was for the last heat of the Liberty Bond stake. "It's all up!" was my mental ejaculation. I hadn't found Buck, my search was hopeless, and the horses were turning to score for the final heat. The sweat was running off me and I was a good subject for a scrape and a do-up as, with what strength I had left, I made a rush for the track.

Reaching the fence along the stretch, I leaned up against it, too weak almost to see, hear or think—too absolutely all in, down and out. What was the use of watching the funeral procession—that was what it would be, anyway! All but the four horses standing for money had gone to the barn and only Wish, Peter Laurel, Liberty Belle and Ortonian were starting. I looked for some place where I could sit, stand or hide in a mechanical sort of way. I wished for a hole to crawl into, for an aeroplane to sweep down and sail off with me to—no, not back home—anywhere but home—to some secluded spot where race horses and horse racing were unknown.

The four horses returned after the first false score and I noticed that Rufus was up behind Wish, still paper-pale, but with his jaw set and lips compressed with the determination of a man fighting in the last ditch. They wheeled again, swept down together, and the fateful word was given. The usual shout of "They're off!" ascended and I remember automatically waiting for and hearing the answering bell that rung in the betting ring to stop speculation. As for watching the heat, what use was there in that? My horse was beaten; my racing career was ended, forever and ingloriously; my great horse was the last morning-glory in a big bouquet; fun and fame alike were dead to me. Patsy had lost all his money, all his girl's money, and, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the girl, too—and on top of it all Buck, good old Buck, my best friend and pal, that all the money hung up down the Big Line, from Toledo to Atlanta, could not have bought, was missing.

In a clammy, unspoken soliloquy all these things oozed through my mind and when I finally looked up, the four horses had reached the three-quarter pole. No need to ask where Wish was. He was fourth and last. Not so bad a last, either—but once they were well headed home and the test came, of course he would simply fade away again. Instinctively and from long habit, I flashed a glance across to the timers' stand. A big gasp came up all of itself as I saw there the figures, "1:31 1/4!"

Heavens! The fifth heat! 1:31 1/4! But they can't stand that clip much longer! Peter Laurel was in front, but Liberty Belle was locked with him, and the tenseness of the moment was such that a great wave of silence seemed to descend upon the densely-packed crowd that was watching from every available point of vantage. I could hear my own heart thumping and I closed my eyes. And just then the silence was rent by a piercing sound. If I live to be a thousand years I will never have another to strike my ears with the same effect, making, as it did, a live man out of a dead one.

"Yip! Yip!—Yip! Yip! Yip!"

High and keen and eager, it cut the silence like a knife with its startling staccato. The bark of a dog, a frenzied, clamorous, triumphant canine voice, lifted again and again to the full capacity of its possessor's lungs. The voice

of Buck! Of old Buck! Buck himself and nobody but Buck!

Louder and louder it rang out from somewhere down near the wire, and its effect upon me was like that of a highly-charged galvanic battery. Forgetting everything else I raised my voice in an answering shout. "Buck! Buck!" I yelled. And forcing a passage between a couple of sturdy rail-birds I swung myself to the top of the fence and stood there, swaying dizzily, like a trapeze performer. As I did so, a tremendous roar went up from the vast crowd that a moment before had been so hushed in silence. In another instant the horses swept past me. I saw, on the outside, a flying chestnut form, with a driver in maroon, with gold cap, up behind it trotting at a rate of speed that seemed incredible. Saw it overtake the leaders, pass them, and, when the wire was reached, whirl under it a winner by two open lengths. All I remember next was that I was running like a wild man down the stretch to meet another wild man that was running up it. The other wild man was Patsy and leaping up and barking frantically at every step beside him was Buck, old Buck!

Did I say Patsy was a wild man? I should have said, a wild Irishman—something vastly different. Such blood-curdling yells as he was letting out at every jump would have sent a Comanche to the discard. And every yell Buck answered with a bark of rapture. A moment more and we had met, but before there was time for a word, Rufe came jogging back with Wish. His face wore a flush that covered it, ears and all, but there was no sign of insanity. What he said was:

"Didn't I tell you I could drive him a mile in 2:08? That he hadn't begun to trot yet? Had you noticed that?" And he pointed across to the time-board. It had just been hung out and the figures it bore were "2:02 1/4." As he dismounted Rufus said crisply:

"That's a fifth-heat record that will hold 'em a while, or I'm a liar!"

Patsy had unchecked Wish, who immediately lowered his head and Buck lifted his little old grey one to bestow upon the chestnut muzzle a deluge of loving licks. Then, as the photographers, like a platoon of marksmen, assembled under the wire to do their duty, a fox-terrier, grey-pated but with blazing eyes, was lifted onto Wish's back, and so the winner of the \$10,000 Liberty Bond stake was recorded by the camera his head high in the air, his neck half turned and one ear cocked back toward his comrade, upon whose phiz there bloomed a wide and happy smile.

To be continued

The Call to the Student

President Wilson says: "I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women."

Here is the call of the nation to you who are ready to enter college. It is a patriotic call, and demands careful thought and self-sacrifice, if necessary, in the answer. The country needs trained men and women. The fact that you have had a measure of preparation places upon you an additional responsibility to give yourself the added training which will make you of the highest service to your country in its hour of need.

College trained men are now filling most of the positions of trust and responsibility and are supplying the leadership for our army. President Wilson, and every member of his cabinet, is a college graduate. The head of the Red Cross, the fuel administrator, the food administrator, the railroad administrator and General Pershing who commands our army are all college trained men. Eighty-five per cent. of the men in the officers' training camps are college men. College trained women are being called into service in the scientific conservation of our food supply.—Virginia H. Corbett, Dean of Women, Colorado Agricultural College.



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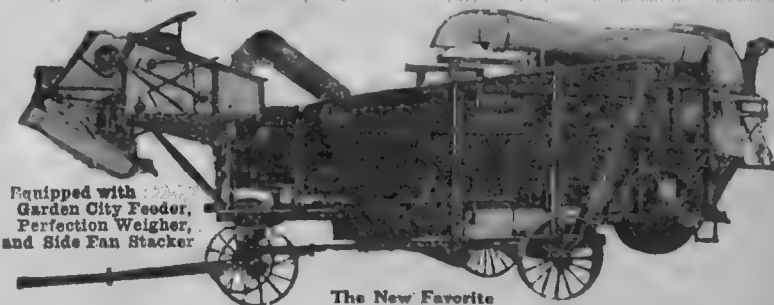
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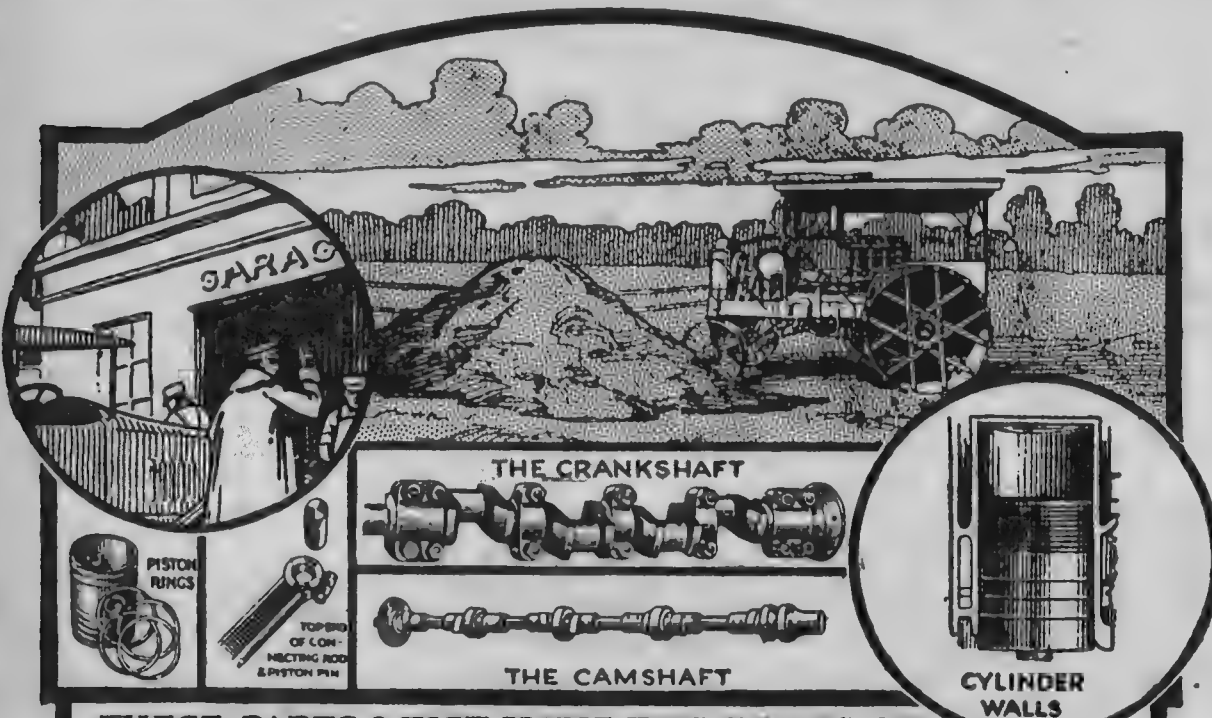
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Spokesman—We have pleasure in informing you, Rev. Mr. Jones, that we have decided to increase your stipend from \$700 to \$800 a year.

Rev. Jones—I refuse to accept it. I've enough trouble already trying to collect the \$700.

"How's your boy getting on at the training camp?"

"Wonderful," replied Farmer Applecart. "I feel a sense of great security. An army that can make my boy get up early, work hard all day and go to bed early can do most anything."



Visitor—"My poor man! You'll be glad when your time is up won't you?"

Convict—"Not particularly, ma'am. I'm in for life."

A noted agriculturist was travelling through one of the southern states on a lecture tour. One evening, after delivering his lecture, he approached a grizzled farmer with the intention of starting a conversation on the betterment of crop conditions.

"Good evening sir," said the agriculturist.

The farmer regarded him doubtfully for a moment and then said abruptly, "You can't learn me nothin'. I've done 'wore out' two farms already."

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman were sitting in a Pullman car. They were all boasting about who could be the most extravagant and thus trying to fill in time. The Englishman, to demonstrate his extravagance, took a dollar bill from his pocket touched a match to it and carelessly lit his pipe with it. The Irishman, not to be beaten, hauled out a five-dollar bill and did likewise. Then the Scotchman, not wishing to be left out of the contest, wrote his check for a thousand dollars and applied it to his pipe.

One day the professor was walking down the street when accidentally he allowed one foot to drop in the dry gutter. Thinking deeply on some obscure subject, he unconsciously continued walking with one foot on the sidewalk and the other in the gutter. A friend, seeing him, stopped and said:

"Good morning, professor. How are you feeling this morning?"

"Well," said the professor, "when I left home this morning I was feeling quite all right, but during the last few minutes I notice I have a limp in my left leg."



"Well, Mary," said the minister kindly, "you didn't come to our little gathering last night after all. How was that?"

"Please, sir, I had a little gathering of my own that prevented me."

"Oh! And where was that?"

"On the back of my neck."

"I just stopped to tell you about that flour you sent me the other day," said Mrs. Newlywed.

"Why, madam," answered the grocer, "that was the best flour I carry in stock. What was the matter with it?"

"Matter, indeed! Why, it was so tough my husband couldn't eat the biscuits I made with it."

The Country Homemakers

This Year's War Budget

On April 30, Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting minister of finance, presented to parliament one of the most important budgets since Confederation. Certainly it is a budget that interests and affects women more than any previous budget in the history of the Dominion. Changes were announced in the Income Tax Act. The minimum has been reduced to \$1,000 in the case of unmarried persons, and to \$2,000 in the case of married persons. The rate of taxation will be two per cent. from \$1,000 and up to \$1,500 in the case of unmarried persons, widows or widowers without dependent children, and two per cent. from \$2,000 up to \$3,000 in case of all other persons.

This brings into the Income Tax paying class, hundreds of thousands of persons who were otherwise contributing no direct taxes to the national funds. It is safe to say that the large majority of persons in Canada are receiving wages or salaries less than \$1,500. By reducing the minimum to \$1,000 from \$1,500 in the case of unmarried persons, and to \$2,000 from \$3,000 in the case of married persons, the government has tapped the most fruitful source of taxes under the Income Tax Act. Compared to the 3,000,000 (approximately) persons employed in gainful occupations, Canada's millionaires and wealthy persons are in number very small. The vast majority of the people of Canada are those working on modest salaries.

The advantages to be gained from the new minimum, of course, remain to be proved. But it is our opinion that there are decided advantages to the nation at this or any time in having so large a portion of the population directly contributing into the national treasury. The man or woman who has to submit to the government an inventory of his or her salary, and be taxed on the basis of that income is going to have a decided personal interest in the disposition of the country's revenue. A personal interest will do neither the government nor the tax-payers any harm. There have been times in the past when such an interest would have averted some bad national bookkeeping.

There is an idea among some that taxes should be exacted from those whom we wish to put out of business. That theory applies admirably in the case of the "dog tax." But government of some kind, a country must have, and governments and public works cannot be run without money. Since governments stand for the benefit of all then it is right that some return be made by the people of the country for the privileges of government, and by "government" is meant every branch of the public service. Some basis must be arrived at whereby such taxes can be computed. That basis is the ability to pay. Hence the graduated Income Tax.

The men and women of Canada who follow, no matter how disinterestedly, the trend of affairs at Ottawa must have grave fears for the burden of taxation after the war unless some more adequate means of meeting it as we go along is found. The interest alone on Canada's national debt for the last fiscal year was \$45,000,000. There is every indication that it will be much heavier before the war is concluded. Unless the people of Canada are willing to pay taxes directly into the national treasury and so help to finance the war as we go along there is no telling what will face them when the war is ended.

The acting finance minister announced that \$280,000,000 would have to be raised by loans during the year. In all probability in the late summer or early fall another Victory Loan will be asked from the Canadian people. It is not too soon for the women of Canada to prepare to subscribe every available dollar to that loan. The world today is a world in uniform. Let us, the women of Canada, not hesitate to don our uniform, the uniform of shabbiness. Let us heed Stephen Leacock when he says, "Let us be done with new streets and new sidewalks, new town halls and new railways, till the war is done. Let us walk in our old boots on the old

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

boards, patriots all, with dollar pieces jingling in our pockets, adding up to 25 for the latest patriotic war loan. Let us do this and there will pour into the hands of the government such a cascade of money that the sound of it shall be heard all the way to Pottsdam."

Women's Franchise Bill

Time turned backward in his flight ten days ago when the senate was considering the bill giving votes to women. On reading the debate on the bill in the senate one was in recollection taken back to the dark ages before the great experiment of letting women vote had been tried. One had to be pinched to remember that it was the year of 1918, that previous to that year hundreds of thousands of women in provincial and federal elections had actually performed the difficult feat of voting without national disaster ensuing, and that we western women were so accustomed to being enfranchised citizens that it was difficult to remember our former condition of unenfranchisement. However, we should not be too hard on the senate. Its official duty is to cling to the past. The days of long ago look very ideal and happy to the aged veterans in the senate. Those were the happy days, and women did not have the vote either.

Here are a few samples of the sentiment expressed by some of the senators: Senator Cloran urged that Canada follow the example of Germany and stimulate the birthrate for the purpose of producing the population required by

and the deputy-ministers of the four western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Complete standardization of the public, high and normal schools within the next two years was discussed at the conference. Premier Martin, in an interview on his return to Saskatchewan, forecasted that the charge would come inside two years. At any rate there will be substantial uniformity in text books in the next two years. Such a step would require time he thought since all text books were purchased on contract and publishers would require at least 12 months' notice to change.

Uniformity in the training of teachers was also taken up. It was agreed to bring about changes to adopt the same standards for the western provinces. Teachers in the four provinces would be required to spend the same length of time in training. The purpose was to make the same qualifications necessary for teachers in the four provinces. It was Premier Martin's opinion that by so doing the status of the teaching profession would be raised. The conference also studied the uniform grading of pupils so that pupils moving from one province to the other would be able to resume their studies without gaining or losing in their standing. This question would also be settled within a short time thought Premier Martin.

Changes in Fairs Programs

The managers of the western fair boards have asked the food control

substitutes had been demonstrated to them. They pointed out that in many of the smaller towns and villages at the present time none of these things could be purchased, while in others they were available in only limited quantities and at very high prices.

More Food Regulations

Every week sees more stringent regulations for the control of food enforced. While only manufacturers are liable to the penalty for disregarding the regulations, the new restrictions are as well for the guidance of all persons in the Dominion of Canada. It is illegal to manufacture for sale the following:—

French or puff pastry, doughnuts or crullers, Scotch shortbread or cake, fancy almond macaroons, or like products containing more than 50 per cent. cane sugar, marshmallow containing more than 20 per cent. of cane sugar to a 60-pound batch of marshmallow, cakes or biscuits having on the exterior products made wholly or in part of cane sugar, or filled with products of cane sugar or with shortening, except jam, jellies or pure or evaporated fruit.

On and after May 1, it will be illegal for any person to use in the manufacture of ice cream more than ten per cent. of fats, whether of animal or vegetable, or more than six pounds of cane sugar to eight gallons of ice cream.

On and after the same date it will be illegal to use wheat flour in the manufacture of candy, candy being defined as any solid product of sugar, including taffy or toffee, either alone or in combination with flavoring and colored matter, and shall include chocolate creams, and all combinations with chocolate, except solid chocolate products.

Man and Woman Power

The new draft regulations are going to make the farm labor problem much more difficult for the fall. There is little hope that the stringency of the regulations will be relieved, for Premier Borden assured the Ontario farmers that men were more needed than even greater production. Hon. T. A. Grerar corroborated what Premier Borden said, and added that were the government not convinced that the Allies needed men more than food the recent steps to secure those men would not have been taken.

Registration of the man and woman power of Canada has been fixed for one day in June. The registration board was formed towards the end of February. It will have taken five months for that board to have completed plans for the registration of Canadian men and women. Mr. McCurdy, of the registration board, the other day said to the House of Commons that it was to be expected that the mobilization of the man and woman power of Canada would follow immediately after registration. If it takes five months to achieve complete registration, then it is safe to assume that even a measure of mobilization cannot be achieved in less than that time. It is certainly a much more difficult task to fit people into that occupation which the nation most needs of them, and to close out non-essential industries than it is to merely have the men and women of Canada register. The registration board will necessarily have three or four millions of registration cards to sort out, analyze and tabulate before the merest beginning can be made.

The situation does not contain a gleam of hope that our farm women or our farm men are going to be relieved of the mammoth task of harvest overwork. If men continue to be called up for the draft it is certainly imminent that Canada's women will have to do a part of their work whether the farm women get the help in their homes that we once thought they would or not. Training is absolutely necessary. Plainly, unless the government speeds matters up a little we are going to be in a more hopeless muddle for the fall work than the most pessimistic of us anticipate at the present time.



The Farm Home of Peter Broadfoot, Gladstone, Man.

The curved path leading from the small gate to the house is lined on each side by trimmed spruce trees. The effect is very pleasing, especially when the other trees are bare of leaves.

Canada. (We note that he later had the grace to withdraw his amendment.) Senator Choquette moved an amendment that the right to vote be given to unmarried women only, basing it upon the ground that enfranchised married women would bring trouble into the home and divide families. Other senators thought that in conferring the vote on women there should be a literary test. Practically all the arguments used by anti's 20 years ago did service during the recent debate in the senate.

But the bill passed the third reading. When the Governor-General will have affixed his signature the bill will be law. Canadian women have much for which to be thankful. They are grateful to those splendid women of England who labored so strenuously against tremendous odds, and so paved the way for all the nations of the world. They are thankful to Canadian men who made unnecessary such a campaign as was waged across the Atlantic for the franchise. They are specially thankful that the bill does not contain any discrimination whatever between male and female voters. They are thankful that in whatever in the future is demanded of Canada's citizens, women will stand shoulder to shoulder with Canada's men in the doing thereof.

Standardization of Text Books

A conference has just been held in Calgary of the ministers of education

board for lecturers and demonstrators for the summer fair circuit. The fair boards this year are to furnish large tents or buildings on their fair grounds and fully equip the same as demonstration kitchens and auditoriums. They will have on hand a supply of corn, rye, barley, rice and other substitutes for wheat flour that are available at fair time, or will be available in quantity shortly after. Any available substitutes for food that should be sent overseas will be furnished to the demonstrators. It is planned to have the lectures and demonstration go on all day during the time of the fair.

The delegation which waited on Mr. McGregor regarding the matter suggested that lecturers and demonstrators might be secured from the United States, since they are so much more familiar with the coarse flours than are Canadians. The fair boards are anxious to have practical useful help given in the serious food crisis that is now upon the world. It is their intention to enlist the help of domestic science experts on this side who will co-operate with whatever help is available from the other side. In connection with the demonstration there will be an educational campaign undertaken as well. This will include all sorts of information as to what and where and in what quantities substitutes such as cornmeal and rye flour would be available to the women on the farms once the use of these

Needlework for Idle Hours

Pictorial Review Pattern Service



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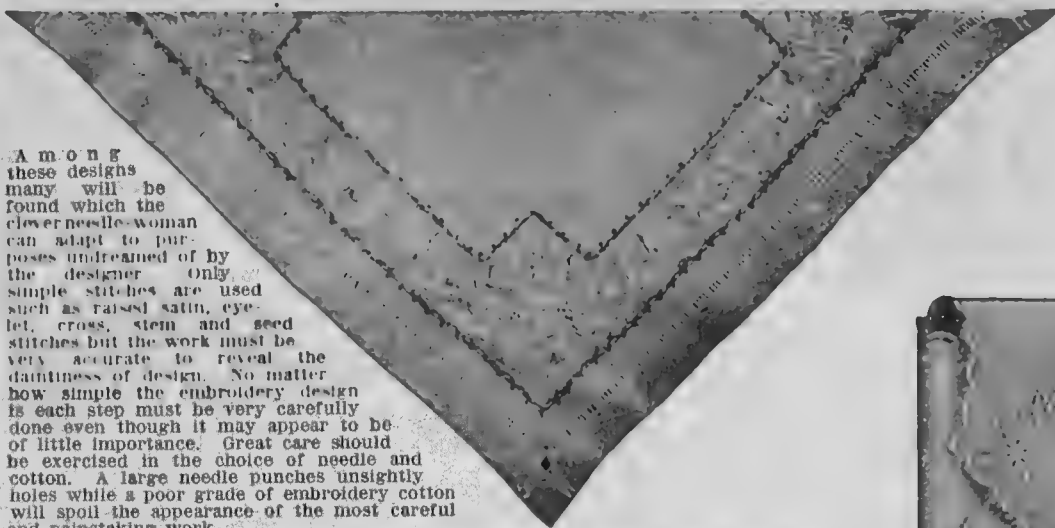
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Especially useful for inside walls which can be washed after its use. Write for color cards and full information. Also write when in want of Lumber, Cement, Plaster or Lime. Also Salt in full carlots.

McCormack Lbr. & Supply Co.
MERCHANTS BANK, WINNIPEG

Among these designs many will be found which the clever needlewoman can adapt to purposes undreamed of by the designer. Only simple stitches are used such as raised satin, eyelet, cross, stem and seed stitches but the work must be very accurate to reveal the daintiness of design. No matter how simple the embroidery design is each step must be very carefully done even though it may appear to be of little importance. Great care should be exercised in the choice of needle and cotton. A large needle punches unsightly holes while a poor grade of embroidery cotton will spoil the appearance of the most careful and painstaking work.



Transfer pattern No. 11954, blue, 15 cents. The effect of the black and white cotton with which this cloth is embroidered is lovely and adds considerably to the beauty of this unusual design. The cloth has a hem three inches wide, bringing the cloth up to 28 inches square.



No. 11912

Transfer pattern No. 11912, blue, 15 cents. The pattern contains this elaborate design for a towel 24 inches wide with scallop for both ends. Raised satin and buttonhole stitches only were used in working this towel. The initial is not included. Any initial in a perforated pattern, size to fit design, 15 cents extra.

No. 11912—Design (without initial) stamped on pure linen huckaback, 22 inches wide by 38 inches long, \$1.20; white embroidery cotton, 40 cents.



No. 12345—14 by 18 inches. Napkin 6 inches

Transfer pattern No. 12345, blue, 15 cents. The cocktail set which forms this pattern is worked with red, brown, green and white silk in flat satin stitch. Pattern supplies tray cloth and six napkin designs.

No. 12345—Tray cloth stamped on white "Part Linen" material, 45 cents; embroidery silk for working tray, 30 cents; six 6-inch napkins stamped on white "Part Linen" material, 45 cents; silk for working napkins, 30 cents.

When writing for pattern address all communications to the Pattern Department of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Be sure to state clearly the number of embroidery pattern desired, and whether or not you are ordering the material for working as well. Allow ten days to two weeks for the filling of your order.



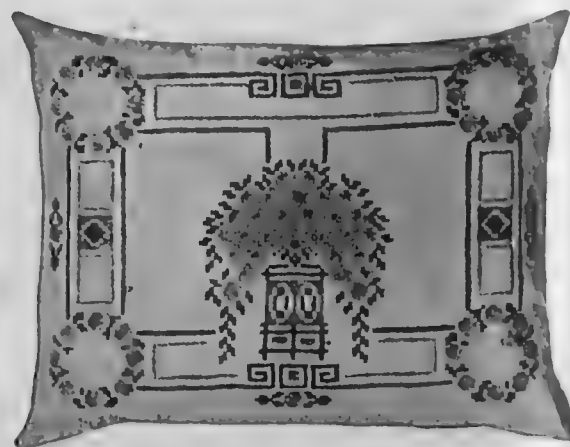
Transfer pattern No. 12244, blue, 15 cents. A "Hot Toast" and "Hot Muffins" napkin are contained in this pattern, each 17 1/2 inches square. The needlewoman finds these attractive little napkins are much appreciated as gifts. The Japanese lettering is worked in raised satin stitch and the sprays and dots in eyelets. Scallops buttonholed.

No. 12244—Either case stamped on white "Part Linen" material, with white embroidery cotton, 50 cents.



Transfer pattern No. 11616, blue, 15 cents. This handsome pillow of ecru-toned linen has the inverted horse shoe design developed in terra cotta and yellow cotton outlined with black cotton. An odd touch is given by the embroidered bands at each end. The pillow measures 18 by 24 inches and has a back of the same ecru linen.

No. 11616—Design for a pillow stamped on ecru linen, with material enough for the back, \$1.00; colored embroidery cotton, 50 cents.



Transfer pattern No. 11923, blue, 15 cents. Carried out in cross stitch, with four shades of red, three shades of green, two shades of blue and dull gold, this pillow, 15 by 20 inches, was embroidered on ecru linen. The pattern furnishes a color chart.

No. 11923—Design for cushion, 15 by 20 inches, stamped on pure ecru linen, with material for back, \$1.15; colored embroidery cotton and chart for placing colors, 75 cents.



From Kodak Negative

Kodak on the Farm

Photography serves a double purpose on the farm. In the taking of home pictures, in the keeping of a happy Kodak record of every outing, in the making of pictures of one's friends and the interesting places that are visited, it appeals to country people and to city people alike.

But on the farm it has even a wider business value than in the city. Many city people use the Kodak in a business way. It can be so used on every farm. Its indisputable records, showing comparative pictures of crops that have had different treatments, are invaluable. You see such comparative pictures in the farm papers frequently. You can make them for your own use on your own farm, and they will be of direct value to you.

Pictures of livestock are not only interesting to keep, but frequently such pictures serve to close a sale; pictures have frequently settled line fence disputes; pictures showing the growth of trees, the effects of this and that kind of pruning often prove invaluable to the orchardist.

And you can make such pictures the simple Kodak way. You can finish the pictures yourself—or can have this work done for you. And it is all less expensive than you think.

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Duffin & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg and Calgary



The Red Triangle

Continued from Page 9

hours' sleep, for the chances are that he has been for a couple of days without any.

When he makes his exit from that busiest of all stations in London, he is naturally somewhat awestruck with the hustle and bustle that is going on all around him. He has been accustomed to all sorts of hustle and bustle, but not of this variety. He hesitates on the sidewalk, not for a moment knowing just where to go. The pack and field equipment on his back do not offer any suggestions, and as he hesitates he is prompted to hail one of the many taxies about and asking to be driven to a moderate-priced hotel. Just as he is about to do that someone touches him on the arm and he looks around to find a smiling face beside him. Looking closer he sees that this smiling face wears a Red Triangle on his arm and in an instant his hand is outstretched in greeting. The Red Triangle is an open sesame and in a moment the Y.M.C.A. representative has the whole story of a homeless and friendless young Canadian in mighty London with no place to go. He suggests the Maple Leaf club in Elizabeth street or the other club at Grosvenor Gardens, both in close proximity to the station, and in a moment the young soldier's mind is made up.

Both these clubs, as well as the Peel House, are run exclusively for the use of Canadian soldiers, and in these and many other Y.M.C.A.'s scattered over London the lonely soldier who has no friends has an ever ready welcome. Beds can be secured here for the night for the sum of eighteen cents, and meals are very moderately priced. Baths can be secured at any hour of the day or night and a clean change of clothes can be secured for a small amount of money. Money and valuables are taken care of here in the safe that is provided for that purpose, and every precaution is taken that the boys may have enough money to carry them through their furlough. Detailed information can be secured here concerning the right theatres to go to and the points of interest that are easily accessible to the clubs. In short, the Maple Leaf clubs in London act as an encyclopaedia, a bank and a sponsor for the boy while he is in the city.

During the evenings first-class concerts are provided by talent that is always available, kindly offered by those who are willing to do their share to entertain the boys while they are visitors in the city for a short time.

Now that the American Y.M.C.A. has become established in London there is plenty of accommodation, for, in addition to the British and Canadian, the Australians also have quarters for the soldiers while on leave. London is the mecca of all overseas soldiers when on their first leave, and all sorts of provisions must be made for looking after them and keeping them from falling into the clutches of those who are always waiting to catch the unwary in an unguarded moment.

In the Canadian army overseas every association hut closes the activities of the day with what is called a 'Good-Night Service,' lasting from five minutes to fifteen or twenty, if there is a visitor to sing or speak to them. Usually the men choose their own hymns on these occasions, and I cannot remember that they ever forgot to ask for 'Eternal Father Strong to Save, Whose Arm Hath Ruled the Restless Wave,' or 'Hold Father, in Thy Mercy Hear Our Anxious Prayer, Keep Our Loved Ones, now Far Absent, Neath Thy Care.' Bless their dear hearts, they attend these little 'Good-Night' services and end the day with the Master and the loved ones, far away.

On the Far Eastern Front

'It's a long trail of winding along the old Jerusalem road out of Egypt into Palestine!' I quote from a report of W. Owens, our supervising secretary of this division. The brave troops, British, Australian and New Zealanders have done their share to remove the Turkish threat from Egypt. Throughout the whole of this advance the Y.M.C.A. has been ever present in the front line. Today 'the sand of the desert is sudden red'—with the paint of the Red Triangle. From the Suez canal to southern

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Palestine, along the old historic pilgrim route, stretches one long line of Y.M.C.A. marquees and huts, and when that line reaches the front, it spreads out in a fan-like fashion, serving the men in the very trenches. In the 'days of wasting,' when there was not a Turk for miles around, the Y.M. made life worth while for the boys by providing food for body, mind and spirit, with its refreshments, concerts, sing songs, cinema shows and service of song. In the day of battle it stood by the troops, flaunting its red ensign in the face of the foe.

The French troops stationed at Port Said have no place of recreation, so, as the different units come in they are asked to use the Y.M.C.A., an invitation which they accept with alacrity. In this way many friendships have sprung up between the French and our boys. Every Saturday evening an Anglo-French concert is given. While the Italian troops were there they were also asked to join, and they added to the concert a hastily-formed orchestra. The officer commanding, when leaving, expressed his heartfelt appreciation for the kindness shown to his men. We also put up a marquee in the French camp for the use of the men.

In Alexandria the Central branch was built two years ago as a counter attraction to the numberless low native cafes to which the men flocked largely because there were no decent, attractive places within their means. Nobly has it fulfilled its mission. It presents the usual attractions, including a canteen which is most popular. Last month from 100 to 4,000 eggs a day—63,000 in all—were sold, and everything up to 500 cups of drink—tea, cocoa, or lemonade, an hour, at times.

The Garden Court, where good cinema shows are given every night, keeps big crowds entertained. Then there are the weekly Bible classes, Christian Endeavor and Sunday evening services, also volunteers are doing good work in the hospitals.

Rescue work is also carried on in the 'red light' districts which are the ruin of so many of our men. One evening one of our workers went out from the Y.M.C.A., equipped with tracts to a much talked of street. But I will let him tell his own story: 'I was feeling nervous. My courage had almost left me when I pulled up to an Egyptian who presented me with a leaflet, and asked me to read it. I no sooner had glanced at it than I saw it was from the enemy that I had set out to fight. He pointed me to a large house, and on looking in I saw that it was packed with soldiers, sailors and prostitutes. I felt that it was up to me to follow out my duty for my Master as well as the foreigner to whom I had spoken had carried out his. On discovering that he could not read English a bright thought struck me, which I immediately put into action. I bargained with him to exchange leaflets, and for him to enter that house and give one to every person. When he heard that they were free he very soon accepted my terms. He must have been an unusual sort of native, for he was a very conscientious worker. He carried out his instructions perfectly and actually finished with offering one to his employer. I saw him as I stood at the glass door. What the result was I may know some day.'

THE BATTLE CRY OF FEED 'EM

Yes, we'll rally round the farm, boys,
We'll rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of feed 'em.
We've got the ships and money
And the best of fighting men.
Shouting the battle cry of feed 'em.

The onion forever, the beans and the corn,
Down with the tater—It's up the next morn—

While we rally round the plow, boys,
And take the hoe again,
Shouting the battle cry of feed 'em.
—Fred Emerson Brooks.



THE STOVE WITH 3,000,000 FRIENDS

3,000,000 housewives have discovered the way to better cooking, cooler kitchens and less work. They use the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove.

Ask your neighbor. She knows the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove is dependable and easy to operate. She knows the Long Blue Chimney gives a clean, intense heat—without odor, or smoke. She knows the convenience and economy of using oil for fuel.

The New Perfection Oven bakes unusually well—makes the stove a complete cooking device.

The Cabinet adds to the appearance of the stove and provides extra room for utensils.

Royalite Coal Oil gives best results.

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NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

Help for Farmers

To get the best work out of high-priced farm help give them good comfortable beds to sleep on. A man who gets up tired is no good all day.

A \$10 bill, pinned to this advertisement and sent to us with your address, if your dealer cannot supply you, will bring the sturdy, strongly-built, double-size Alaska all-steel folding farm bed, with the famous Alaska twisted link-spring as illustrated. This bed is vermin-proof.

When not in use can be folded up and stored under another double bed or even in the barn, without injury, on account of its rust-proof finish.

This is just what farmers want—hundreds use this bed for their own room. Buy today for your extra help. Prices may advance before harvest time.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will do so. Freight prepaid on receipt of price.

\$10

This four foot wide and six-foot long, all-steel bed and spring—guaranteed quality.

The Alaska Bedding Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Makers of the Famous "Ostermoor" Mattress



Stretching Meat

This morning the butcher quoted rib roast of beef at 38 cents, sirloin roast at 42 and roast of pork at 47 cents, even liver comes at 30 cents a pound and we used to get it for five cents. With these prices and a likelihood of further increases it is necessary to use all the meat "extenders" and "distenders" we can hunt up. It is almost impossible to cut meat out of the menu altogether, but by using meat in combination with other things and using the cheaper cuts and those that cannot be used for export one can keep the meat bill within bounds and have a clear conscience at the same time.

Mutton Ragout with Farina Balls

1½ lbs. neck mutton 1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour or dripping
1 carrot diced 1 onion chopped
Salt and pepper 2 cups hot water
Sprig of parsley 1 bay leaf
½ can peas

Remove the bone and gristle and cut the meat into small pieces. Put fat in frying pan, when melted add flour and brown. Add carrot and onion and when well browned put meat in and sear well. Add hot water and seasoning put in kettle, cover and simmer for two hours. Add peas ten minutes before serving, dish on a platter and surround with farina or rice balls. The parsley and bay leaf may be omitted, but of course they add to the flavor. Next time you are in town buy a small quantity of bay leaves, you will find them helpful in giving to stews, soups, etc., that touch that makes the difference between a very ordinary stew and one that is tasty and palatable. And be sure to sow a bed of parsley this year, you can dry it in the fall and use it in numberless ways during the winter. Remember that parsley takes a very long time to germinate, so do not get discouraged and dig it up to see if it is growing as I did once.

Farina or Rice Balls

¼ cup farina 1 cup milk
¼ teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon pepper
Few drops onion juice 1 egg yolk
Crumbs 1 egg

Fat for frying

Cook farina, milk and salt in double boiler for one-half hour. Add pepper, onion juice and well beaten egg yolk. Stir well and set aside to cool. When cold roll into little balls. Dip in slightly beaten egg roll into crumbs and fry in deep fat. Rice may be used instead of farina.

Molded Veal

Shank of veal is too often thrown away. It really makes a very delicious meat dish jellied or molded.

4 lbs. knuckle of veal 1 small onion sliced
Salt and pepper Grating of nutmeg
1 tablespoon gelatine

Wash the meat put it in a kettle with the onion and salt, and simmer until the meat is tender. Remove the meat and put through the meat chopper. Reduce the meat liquor to 1½ cups, season. Soak the gelatine in cold water and dissolve in the hot stock, do not boil, pour over the chopped meat and set aside to cool. The gelatine may be omitted but the meat cuts better if a little is added. If you want to add a little extra touch to the dish boil egg hard, cut the white part in strips lengthwise of the egg, place these in the bottom of the mold in the shape of water-lily petals, crumb the yolk to make the yellow centre. Place the meat gently on this and add the liquid. When the meat is turned from the mold the egg will form a garnish for the top.

Mexican Hash

2 lbs. brisket of beef 1 pint dried lima beans
2 tablespoons butter Salt
or dripping 1 onion, chopped
Flour

Cut meat in small pieces and brown in butter or dripping. Soak beans in cold water over night. Drain, cover with fresh water; heat slowly, keeping water just below boiling point. Add salt, meat, onion and cook slowly until meat and beans are tender, renewing the water if necessary. Thicken the sauce with flour.

Oxtail and Spaghetti

1 ox tail ½ tablespoon salt
½ lb. spaghetti 1½ teaspoon pepper
1 medium sized onion Dashed cayenne pepper
1 cup canned tomatoes ¼ cup dry crumbs

Separate the ox tail at the joints and cook in water to cover until it is very tender (about three hours). Remove the oxtail bring the stock to the boiling point, add the salt and spaghetti broken into short lengths. Cook the spaghetti until it is tender, then add the meat cut from the bones and chopped, the onion minced

the tomatoes and the pepper. Place all in a greased baking dish, cover with crumbs and bake three quarters of an hour.

Pea Timbales

1 cup pea pulp 2 tablespoons butter
3 eggs 1 tablespoon flour
Few drops onion juice ½ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk Cayenne pepper

Press fresh-cooked or canned peas through a sieve to make the cupful of pulp. Make a white sauce as follows: Melt the butter, add flour, and cook until bubbling. Add milk gradually, stirring all the while, until a smooth, medium-thick mixture results. To the white sauce add the eggs beaten, the rest of the ingredients, and seasoning to taste. Beat well together, put into small greased molds, and bake in a pan of water till set. Turn out on hot dish and surround with more white sauce or tomatoe sauce.

Mrs. I. MacL.

Split Pea Soup

This has the nourishing quality of meat. If one is fortunate enough to have a ham bone to cook with it the flavor is greatly improved.

1 pint dried peas 3 tablespoons flour
4 quarts water 1 tablespoon minced
1 large onion minced celery or dried celery
fine leaves
3 tablespoons sweet ¼ teaspoon pepper
dripping or nut Salt
butter

Wash the peas and soak them over night in soft water if possible. In the morning pour off the water and put them in the soup pot with three quarts cold water, when this comes to the boiling point pour it off and throw it away. Add four quarts of boiling water to the peas and place the soup pot where the contents will simmer for four hours. Add the celery the last hour of cooking. Cook the onion and dripping slowly in a stew pan for half an hour. Add to the peas, thicken with the flour, rub through a sieve, add the pepper and salt, cook for 20 minutes and serve. Beans may be used instead of peas.

Pot Roast

Four pounds chuck of 1 teaspoon Worcester-
bottom round shire sauce
1 tablespoon dripping ¼ teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons butter Juice ½ lemon
3 tablespoons flour 3 cups cold water
2 level teaspoons salt

Dredge both sides of the meat with flour, and brown each side in a hot spider in which the tablespoon of dripping has been melted. Remove to an earthen casserole and pour over the meat the following sauce. In the hot spider melt the butter and blend with it the flour adding the water gradually. Cook until thickened and smooth and add the seasoning. Pour over the meat and cook in a slow oven for three hours. If the piece of meat is very thick cook longer.

Savory Parsnips

6 medium sized par- 1 lb. sausage meat
snips Flour
¼ cup water Salt

Wash parsnips and boil in salted water until tender; drain, cut in two lengthwise or leave whole as desired. Surround each with a coating of sausage meat, roll in flour, arrange in a flat dish, pour the water in dish, sprinkle with salt and bake twenty minutes in hot oven.

Scotch Broth

2 lbs. mutton (neck) 2 onions
2 carrots 1 turnip
2 or 3 leeks 1 teacup dried peas
1 stalk celery or some 4 tablespoons barley
dried celery leaves Salt and pepper
4 quarts water

This broth is a whole meal in itself. Put the barley on in cold water and let it come to a boil; skim and put in the mutton. Allow it to boil gently for one-half hour then add the vegetables cut into neat dice and the seasonings. Simmer for two hours. The meat may be chopped and served in the soup or it may be served separately with some of the vegetables from the soup. The dried peas should be soaked over night.

Bean Loaf

2 cups lima beans 1 tablespoon dried
1 cup dry bread celery leaves or
crumbs poultry dressing
4 tablespoons peanut 2 level teaspoons salt
butter ¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons grated 1 cup rice stock or
onion other liquid
1 tablespoon dripping

Wash and soak the beans over night, use soft water if possible, then cook in boiling water until soft (about one hour). Drain, and when cool chop. Add the crumbs mixed with the seasoning and peanut butter, then add the liquid and fat. Put in a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes.

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Ship your cream and eggs to us. Nearly \$50,000 distributed co-operatively among our customers last year.

Market your produce on the co-operative basis. Quality recognized in payment.

We have cans and egg cases for sale to customers.

Our aim—Greater Production, Conservation and Service.

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Send us a few cans and be convinced, or write us for information.

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Potatoes

If there is a shortage in potatoes in your district drop us a line and let us know how many you want for seed, also for consumption till the new crop, and we will supply you same. You may co-operate with your neighbors and by buying a whole car can save a considerable amount on the freight. Wire, phone or write for prices.

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Curried Beef Heart

1 beef heart	1 pint boiling water
1 onion	2 tablespoons fat
1 tablespoon curry powder	1/2 cup flour
	Salt and pepper

Pour boiling water over beef heart and let stand for ten minutes. Cut off fat and arteries and cut in small pieces. Try out enough of the fat which was cut off to make two tablespoonfuls. Chop the onion and brown it in the fat, together with the pieces of fat rolled in the flour. Add the water and cook gently until the meat is tender. Replenish the water as it simmers away. When tender add seasoning and curry powder mixed with a little cold water. Thicken with flour if needed. Heart is very delicious stuffed with dressing made of bread crumbs seasoned with poultry dressing, salt, pepper and onion. This needs to be baked in a slow oven for three or four hours, and basted frequently.

Stuffed Flank Steak

1 thick flank steak	1 cup bread soaked in water
1 egg	2 tablespoons flour
Salt and pepper	3 cups boiling water
1/2 cup dripping	
1 small onion	

Score or pound the steak. Make a dressing of soaked bread, egg, onions and seasoning. Spread this dressing on the steak roll up and tie with a cord. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Heat dripping in a frying pan and brown the meat, roll in the hot fat. Remove meat, add hot water and let boil two minutes. Pour this gravy over meat roll and cook slowly until tender in a casserole, steamer or fireless cooker. If steamed or cooked in the fireless cooker, the roll should be browned before serving.

Tomato Chowder

2 cups of tomatoes	4 cups of milk
6 medium sized potatoes	1 good slice of salt pork
3 medium sized onions	Salt and pepper

Cut the potatoes and onions into small pieces. Cut the pork into small cubes and fry until a light brown. Add the potatoes, onions, tomatoes, salt and pepper. Cover with boiling water and cook for half an hour. Then add the milk and allow it to boil again. Fresh tomatoes may be used if they are on the market.

Mock Venison

Leg of mutton weighing from 8 to 10 pounds	1 tablespoon each of whole clove and allspice
2 cups of cider vinegar	1 tablespoon sugar
4 bay leaves	1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon salt	1 lemon

Wipe the leg of mutton with a wet piece of cheesecloth, put into an earthenware crock or a large bowl and cover with the spices, vinegar and seasoning. If the vinegar does not cover the meat, add cold water to cover. Add the thinly cut lemon. Set in a cold place for forty-eight hours, then take the meat from the crock, put it into a roasting pan (without liquid) and baste with the vinegar and spices. Cover the pan and roast slowly.

The Pennywise Cook.

Making Tablecloths Last

I find that the following discovery will prolong the life of a tablecloth from six months to a year. When the cloth is partly worn, cut an inch off one side and one end and rehem. When it is ironed, all the creases will come in new places, and thus the wear is redistributed.—Mrs. W. C. N.

Coal Oil a Help

Spots on painted woodwork may be quickly and safely removed with coal oil. A little added to the water helps in the cleaning of most paint.

To Clean Wall Paper

A bit of dough or stale bread will help remove the dirt and smoke from wall paper. Apply chalk to the greasy spots. If the greasy spots are very persistent rub them over lightly with a fine sand paper.

The inexpensive cabbage becomes a delicious vegetable when properly cooked. I learned at cooking-school that it should be cooked uncovered, and from fifteen to twenty minutes only. The odor is quickly diffused by the currents of air and is not noticeable, and the vegetable is as light and delicate as the more expensive out-of-season foods. When cooked with the cover on, the odor becomes concentrated and escapes with full force to every part of the house.

Clearance Sale of Used ORGANS

Remarkable values! Genuine big cash savings! Five Octave and Piano Case Organs received in exchange for new instruments, thoroughly overhauled and put into excellent condition and offered for quick clearance at PRICES, reaching in some cases, below one-third of original cost.

Five-Octave Dominion Organ in Walnut, Regular \$125, for	\$40	Five-Octave Karn Organ, Walnut, Regular \$135, for	\$65
Six-Octave Piano Case Thomas Organ, Walnut, Regular \$135, for	\$50	Six-Octave Piano Case Goderich Organ, Walnut Regular \$140, for	\$75
Five-Octave Doherty Organ, Walnut, Regular \$125, for	\$55	Six-Octave Piano Case Unbridge Organ, Walnut Regular \$140, for	\$75

These are only a few examples of a good number of equally remarkable values. Full details given on request. A rare opportunity while they last to secure a first-rate organ for family, small church or school use.

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BENSON'S CORN STARCH

Nameless brands, even though lower in price, are more expensive in the end.

Always order by name—BENSON'S.

WRITE FOR FREE COOK BOOK.

5

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



WOMEN'S OVERALLS

Never in the history of this country has the demand for a sensible working garment for women been so great as at the present, hundreds of our customers are wearing these overalls, and can vouch for their sensibility. They are perfectly modest in every respect, designed along lines that make them so. Made of good servicable materials that can be washed as often as required.

These overalls are the last word in a comfortable, durable working garment, whether needed for home, garden or farm; they are ideal for community garden clubs or girls' base ball teams. Comes in Khaki drill, blue with white stripe, galatea or white drill.

Sizes: Bust 36 to 44. State color desired.

60NA1368.—Complete Overall Suit, as shown. Each \$3.75

60NA1369.—Overall with bib. Each \$2.50

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WINNIPEG CANADA

SANITONE

For the WALLS and CEILINGS



There are three features of "SANITONE" that appeal very strongly to the average woman.

1st.—She can Paint the walls herself; or have the home re-decorated with "SANITONE" by the local painter, at the minimum cost for labor.

2nd.—"SANITONE" walls are always fresh and clean, because the surface is washable; does not fade out or rub off.

3rd.—The many soft, rich tints—blending with any color scheme desired—enable the average woman to make her home refined and thoroughly artistic at very small cost.

For Furniture and Floors use C. P. SUN VARNISH STAINS, and where a high-gloss finish is desired, for inside use on wood-work, etc., use CANADA PAINT.

And we'll send you one of the most complete books ever written on the subject of Paints and Painting—"What, When and How To Paint", free on request.

DECORATIVE SERVICE FREE. Send for color schemes and suggestions for finishing any part of the exterior or interior of your building.

THE CANADA PAINT CO. LIMITED,

Makers of the famous "ELEPHANT BRAND" White Lead.

572 William Street, Montreal. 112 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg.

Raising Revenue from Titles

Continued from Page 7

modification, overseas institutions. In the debates on the "Quebec Resolutions," Macdonald argued—"An hereditary Upper House is impracticable in this young country. Here we have none of the elements for the formation of a landlord aristocracy—no men of large territorial positions, no class separated from the mass of the people. An hereditary body is altogether unsuited to our state of society and would soon dwindle into nothing." With Macdonald, as with other statesmen of his day, the alternative lay not between an hereditary and a life membership in the Senate, but between a Senate nominated for life or elected for a given number of years. They decided in favor of a nominated Senate, not without misgivings, but neither their theory nor their practice suggested the desire ultimately to modify the Second Chamber with a view to the creation of a titled nobility with hereditary rights of "Counsel and Consent."

Constitutionally, then, there is no place for a titled nobility in Canada. There has, however, been a tendency to confer the social distinction of knighthood upon our Chief Justices, our Prime Ministers and even the Premier of our larger provinces—in fact one provincial premier is both a Royal and a Papal Knight. But until the present war the number of knights has been limited, and the number of baronets smaller still. It is the number and variety of distinctions procured within the last three years that has caused such alarm to the more democratic Canadians. They fear that in the future our more aggressive citizens may be set apart and encouraged to consider themselves a peculiar people morally different from the common herd. They wonder why there is more need for a titled nobility now than in the eighteenth century when we decided we could not support such a luxury. They see that there is an inseparable connection between wealth and hereditary distinction, and they are inclined to regard the former as perhaps the only prerequisite. They see few illustrations of the theory that such a distinction is accepted as a responsibility rather than as a privilege, and naturally they feel that they are witnessing a vulgar attempt to build up a caste system in Canada.

Not Question of Patriotism

Some hesitate to express their fears lest it be unpatriotic to criticize anything that comes from the Mother Country; but it is a question of reasonable discrimination and foresight rather than of patriotism. We are not called upon to attack what is a natural growth amongst another people, but we are called upon to say whether or not we want a moribund caste system riveted upon ourselves. We must clear our minds of all delusions as to the nature and sanctions of such systems, and in the meantime, whilst making the purchase of honors contribute to our revenue, we must not cease to convince those who have accepted hereditary titles that like Chatham, they have "fallen upstairs."

Farmers, of All Men, Should Carry Life Insurance

The Great-West Life issues Policies specially adapted to the farmer's needs. The cost is low, and the plans are arranged to suit men of every age and circumstance. The Company have issued a Pamphlet of peculiar interest to farmers and farmers' sons.

ASK FOR A COPY OF PAMPHLET "F"

At the same time mention your date of birth, when full particulars of a suitable policy will be mailed.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "F"

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This is a Food Beer, more delicious, nourishing and better than any malt beverage you can buy in bottles. Drink all you want of it. Easy to make. The drink that "cleans" but does not inebriate. Rich, creamy foam, natural color, snap and sparkle. Your friends will confirm your opinion—"The best I ever tasted."

Large can, makes 7 gals. \$1.75
Small can, makes 3 gals. \$1.25
Sample can, makes 1 gal. 50c

Send money order or postal note. Prepaid throughout Canada. Agents wanted everywhere.

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AUCTION SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Auction Sales of School Lands will be held in the Province of Alberta at the places and on the dates hereunder mentioned:

Wainwright, Monday, May 27, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Lamont, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Vegreville, Saturday, June 1, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Big Valley, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Red Deer, Thursday, June 6, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Foremost, Tuesday, June 11, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m.

The lands will be offered in quarter-sections, or portions thereof, subject to a certain upset price in each case, and also to the terms and conditions as announced by the Auctioneer or official in charge, prior to the commencement of the sale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

One-tenth in cash at time of sale and the balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, except in cases where the area of the land sold does not exceed forty acres, in which case, the terms of payment will be one-fifth in cash and the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid.

Scrap or warrants will not be accepted in payment.

For further particulars see posters.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be had on application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, to Frank A. Collins, Superintendent of School Lands, Winnipeg, or to any Agent of Dominion Lands in the Province of Alberta.

By order,

J. W. GREENWAY,

Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 1918.



A Glimpse of the Rockies

To My Ever-increasing Shippers

It affords me very much pleasure to advise you that my excellent outlets enable me to pay you for IMMEDIATE shipments of MUSKRATS the following exceptionally high prices:

	Ex. Lrg.	Large	Med.	Sm.
No. 1, Springs	\$1.20	\$1.00	.75	.50
No. 2, Winters, part prime Springs or lightweights	.90	.70	.50	.35
No. 3, Falls and Early Winters	.70	.60	.40	.30
Shot, Speared, and Damaged, 15 to 30	Kitts	.05 to .15		

COYOTES AND BRUSH WOLVES

	Ex. Lrg.	Large	Med.	Sm.
No. 1, Cased	\$19.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$7.50
No. 2, Cased	15.00	12.00	8.00	5.00
No. 3, \$2.00 to \$3.00	No. 4, .50	Open, One fourth less.		

RED and CROSS FOXES, WEASEL, MARTEN and LYNX are very high. I also pay all express charges or refund postage charges. NOTE: Postal regulations demand contents must be marked outside all mail packages of FURS, to avoid delays or confiscation. Forward everything promptly.

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If you are interested in Hot Water or Steam Heating ask for our Booklets on Adanac Boilers & Hydro-Thermic Radiators.

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Please send me "Comfort and Health," also your guaranteed house heating plans.

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Dep. B

Farm Women's Clubs

OUR W.G.G.A. Year Books are now distributed. You will find in them a great deal of useful information on W.G.G.A. matters. Most important of all is a copy of our 1918 W.G.G.A. Plan of work, based on recommendations from the annual convention. Your delegates formed the annual meeting and our year's work is outlined according to their reports and the resolutions sent in. We are anxious to make our Women's Section a recognized factor in rural development. To do so our local women's sections must live up to the spirit of our annual meeting.

The domestic help question is serious. It will be difficult to carry on club work during the summer, but we can each contribute a measure of service. One meeting a month can be arranged and that meeting will show great results, if each member will do her share of the work.

Will you see that our Plan of Work is discussed at your next meeting? There are ten different kinds of work outlined. How many can your section follow? Will you let me know?

Any one interested in our work write to me for a copy of the Year Book.—Violet McNaughtan, hon.-sec. W.S.G.G.A.

Our W.G.G.A. Ambulance

Amount previously acknowledged	\$1,767.75
Trenton W.G.G.A.	30.00
Truax W.G.G.A.	12.75
Cataraqui W.G.G.A.	9.25
Total	\$1,819.75

Wanted

Interested men, women and young people, to send in to me, suggestions for making our G.G.A. more helpful and interesting to 'Teen Age' Boys and Girls.—Violet McNaughtan, hon.-sec. W.G.G.A.

Off to a Good Start

Would you like to hear about another Women's Section newly organized among a few members of the ever-increasing family of Grain Growers? We want ever so much information and many suggestions, but before we ask it, I had better state what we have already done.

The men's local invited a number of the ladies of the district to join with them and form a Women's Section. Accordingly, on March 26, ten ladies met and organized a Women's Section of the Sydenham Grain Growers' Association. A president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer were appointed, and a meeting place arranged for last Saturday.

At the second meeting we had with us District Director Mrs. A. Wallace, who gave us a great many helpful suggestions. A program committee was appointed to arrange the topics for the remainder of the year and with everyone interested we hope to have a strong and lively organization. The officers for this year are as follows: President, Mrs. J. F. Anderson; vice-president, Mrs. L. B. Hurley; secretary-treasurer, Lottie M. Linfoot; directors, Mrs. D. Hendrickson, Mrs. G. Carrie, Miss R. Ceaser.

And now for requests. Our district is very much in need of a nurse and we would like any pamphlets or information you have been able to obtain about securing the services of such a one. We would also like any literature on the work of the Social Service Council or suggestions for topics suitable for our programme. Lastly, the ladies of this district would like to have organized some sort of club among the 'teen age boys and girls which will train them for membership and conducting a grown-up club.

If you can send me suggestions, I shall be much obliged.—Miss Lottie M. Linfoot, sec.-treas., Sydenham W.G.G.A.

Free Hospital Treatment

There had been some agitation for free hospitals, and the ladies of the Forest Bank Grain Growers' Association called a meeting to discuss the question. Several of the members had prepared papers on the working of municipal hospitals. After the matter had been thoroughly thrashed out in debate a resolution was drafted asking the council of the rural municipality of Eldon to avail themselves of the Municipal Hospital Act and to make the hospital at the village of Lashburn a municipal hospital. The resolution was presented at the next meeting of the council. The councillors did not agree to enter into the scheme of joining with other neighboring municipalities as provided by the Hospital Act, but they did agree to provide free hospital accommodation. This did not compel the residents to attend any particular hospital. They were allowed to go to any hospital they wished, but the council does not pay for private wards, and maternity cases are limited to 21 days. The hospitals in the district know of the arrangement and send the accounts to the council of the municipality for settlement.

The council is increasing the tax to meet the expenditure to the extent of about \$3,000. This will work out to about \$3.00 per year per quarter section.—Mrs. F. Corker, Forest Bank, Sask.

An Excellent Creed

We have held two meetings this spring and laid some plans for the season's work. Some of these plans are rather sketchy yet, but committees are working on them. First, we are holding a sale of home cooking and produce in Brandon next Saturday. A committee has been appointed to arrange and have printed a cook book of our own tested war recipes. Another committee is making a list of the names of women in the district who are not members of our section, this with a view to putting on a membership campaign in June.

The program committee has met and drafted a program for the season's study. It is as follows: April, the income tax and farm book-keeping; May, the single tax; June, labor-saving devices; July, open meeting; August, nationalization of natural resources and public utilities; September, the aim held in common by the church and the association; October, co-operation and community work; November, federal government and provincial government; December, annual meeting.

We adopted a creed last year which we like, and which we pass on: Keep us, O God, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed.

Let us put away fault-finding and leave off self-seeking.

May we put away pretense and meet each other face to face, without self-pity and always generous.

Let us take time for all things and make us to grow calm, serene, gentle.

Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straightforward and unafraid.

Grant us to see it is the little things of life that create differences—that in the big things we are one.

May we strive to touch and to know the great, common woman's heart of us all, and O Lord God, let us not forget to be kind.

At our last meeting \$25 was voted to the Red Cross Fund. We would like it to be acknowledged through the Women's Section.—Gladys Thornton, secretary, Little Souris W.S.G.G.A. Man.

Travelling Library

Prairie Rose U.F.W.A. has arranged for one of their members to give a reading or paper each month in turn. The subject for March was "Sixty Years of Protection," and for April "The Initiative, Referendum and Recall." This local has done a considerable amount of work for the Red Cross, turning in nine pairs of socks and 12 pairs of pyjamas in January last and 17 pairs of socks and a large number of personal property bags in February. A social and dance was also arranged for April 5, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. The members have made application for a library to the department of extension, which will be kept at the post office. They are all interested in food conservation and intend to do their bit to help in this matter. The extreme cold and heavy snow this winter made it difficult for members to attend meetings, and it is hoped that more work will be done during the summer months.

An Excellent Meeting

A meeting of the Alix U.F.W.A. was held on March 30, which was a decided success. The president, who had been away for three months, was again in the chair, and the members were very pleased to have her with them once more. The meeting opened with a few moments silent prayer, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Numerous items of business were attended to. Two delegates were appointed to attend the Girls' Conference in Edmonton, namely, Miss Rolland and Miss Findlater. Mrs. W. H. Parly, provincial president, was the speaker of the afternoon. She gave a splendid account of the conference of women with the war committee of the Dominion Cabinet at Ottawa. She also spoke on the scarcity of food and the great necessity of the people in Canada doing their bit to help save it. The question of hired help on the farm, and the present scarcity of same was then discussed. At the close of the meeting afternoon tea was served.

Gardening Discussion

A meeting of Sunnyvale local U.F.W. was held on April 11. The subject taken up was gardening, and pledges were signed by the members present to put in and care for, to the best of their ability, the most useful garden seeds. A letter from the Red Cross Society acknowledging the receipt of \$10 donation, and one from Mrs. Parly, provincial president of the U.F.W., were read. The many splendid suggestions contained in the latter were approved of by those present. They were especially interested in the idea of the U.F.W. providing a hut for the Y.M.C.A. and also in sending a donation to the Travellers' Aid Society. Anyone wishing to help in either of these matters is requested to advise the secretary, Mrs. A. E. Postams, at an early date. At the close of the meeting a quantity of Red Cross sewing was distributed.

Bans Extravagance

The regular monthly meeting of Crocus Plains U.F.W.A. was held on April 10, at the home of one of the members, with a good attendance. After discussing the questions from all angles it was decided to make this year's membership fee \$1.50.

The subject of a rural nurse was discussed and the secretary instructed to communicate with two neighboring women's organizations, in an effort to create interest and enthusiasm enough so that we might be able to organize a nursing district and instal a nurse therein. A collection was taken for the Red Cross and a bundle of sewing ordered for distribution at our next meeting. Conservation of food was urged, and especially sugar, the ban particularly falling on frosted cakes. A war luncheon was served by our hostess, which closed a very pleasant afternoon.—Press representative, Crocus Plains U.F.W.A.

Rest Room Club

Our society was organized May 22, 1917. Last year we had 57 members, but this year so far we have just 20 joined. We had 15 meetings last year, all of which were very well attended. We opened a rest room in November and have been very fortunate in getting a very nice woman as matron. We canvassed the country to raise money to furnish the rest room, and were very successful. We are now confronted with the difficulty of financing it, as we do not care to resort to food sales and such like, as we hear so much about food scarcity. We have thought of putting on a series of lectures, which we thought would be helpful and instructive to the town and community, but as yet we have not tried it. I have noticed the Farm Woman's page in The Guide, and am very much interested in it. Have also noticed that the most of the societies raise their money by cooking sales and ten-cent teas.—Bertha McFadden, secretary Home Economics, Rivers, Man.

Red Cross Enthusiasts

Ours is not a very large club. We have just 22 members, six of whom joined during the past year. We hold a meeting each month at the home of one of the members. After the business part of the meeting the entertaining member serves tea, after which, if our business has not taken too long, we have some music and a reading or two. At present our club is devoting all its time to doing what it can in war work. We had a sale of work and other things, viz., chickens, ducks, vegetables, chairs and numerous fancy articles, which people kindly donated, on October 31 last. This brought us \$266.45. Then we have been having teas in the stores, which brought us quite a little money. We have been able to pay out to the Canadian Red Cross \$335 in money besides three shipments of goods containing 125 pairs of socks, 51 pillow cases and a number of other articles. We gave 125 to the Patriotic fund, \$35 to the Belgian Relief, \$35 to British Red Cross.

WANTED!—200,000 FARM WOMEN

TO ENLIST FOR ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE FARM WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS and Assist in their 1918 Campaign

against those conditions which corrupt and disintegrate the home, community and nation. The need is urgent. Do not delay. Each day of delay adds to the difficulties.

Fill in this Coupon and Mail to Farm Women's Club Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and we will mail to the proper person.

Editor: Farm Women's Club Page,
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
I am interested in the literature available regarding the Club and its work and will be glad if you will forward this Coupon to the proper person.
Name _____ Address _____

The Four-Way Range Test

1. Ease of Management
2. Economy of Fuel
3. Performance
4. Durability



By these four vital range tests the Kootenay Range is made and sold.

When you buy a range be sure it will stand up to these tests.

The Kootenay system of dampers, checks and drafts is so simple that heat control is literally at your finger tips.

The duplex grates work so easily you hardly notice the effort of operating them.

The burnished steel-like top and the nickelled oven reduce cleaning to a mere dust-cloth operation—these all make the Kootenay easy of management.

The wide, deep fire-box, with ample vents for oxygen, for complete combustion, thus extracting all the heat from the fuel; the quick distribution of the heat to its work; the complete control of the heat—all these save fuel—make the fuel economy.

And the roomy, sanitary oven enclosed in a complete insulated envelope of heat; the tell-tale thermometer that indicates the exact condition of the oven, and again, the easy, thorough heat control by which you make the heat do exactly what you want it to do, when you want

it and where you want it—Those are the tests for performance.

Also many years of use have proven that the Kootenay lasts a life time with ordinary care. It is strong where it should be strong, and scientific construction, with minute care in fitting, make it immune from cracking and breaking so common in old style ranges. Those are the tests by which McClary's ask you to judge and by which to buy.

"Service in the Kitchen"—Booklet Free

These are only a few of many features of the Kootenay Range described in a beautiful little booklet, "Service in the Kitchen," which will be mailed free on request. It tells all a woman wants to know about a range before she buys it.

McClary's Kootenay Range

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Toronto
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Full information about the Kootenay Range will be sent free to any address upon request to our nearest Branch Office.

and \$14 to French Red Cross. These figures cover a period of 15 months. We are at present working on our second box of goods sent us all ready cut out by the Wynyard branch of the Red Cross. We take the work home, each member taking what she considers she has the time and ability to make up.—E. Calkins, club reporter, Leslie Home-makers' club, Leslie, Sask.

Promoting Friendliness

Our society was organized on June 14, 1916, at a demonstration of cooking held by Miss Crawford. We had a very capable president and secretary, who held office until November, 1917, so establishing the society on a sound basis. Mrs. A. McIntyre, our president, was really the means of our forming the Home Economic Society, possibly with a view to bringing together the women of the settlement who, owing to the distance between their homes and the busy life of a farm, seldom met. It has done a good work in this direction, as our meeting brings us in contact at least once a month. We have got to know one another, and the patriotic work that has been accomplished by us would have been impossible unless we had been organized. Also there is a feeling of friendship and sympathy in our work and homes, very helpful to us all. I feel this personally.

We started with a membership of 26, which has increased to 36. Last year we raised \$786 for patriotic purposes, the highest amount raised by any country society. We all feel our greatest attention now must be devoted to patriotic work. We members give a voluntary offering each month to be devoted to the purpose we consider most urgent. This sometimes amounts to \$18 a month, subscriptions ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00. Then we send socks to the soldiers in the trenches, have Red Cross box socials and picnics and sometimes send hampers to the I.O.D.E. hospital in Winnipeg. Till the war is over we feel we must let this work be first. We are now making a Red Cross quilt to be disposed of at our picnic in June. We raised by collection \$277 this month for the Red Cross, which we hope will be credited to us in the provincial drive.—Kate Michie, sec-treas, Arizona H.E.S.

Question Box Discussion

The Aldersyde branch of the U.F.W.A. held a successful meeting on Saturday afternoon, April 27, the discussion being on chickens and gardening. There was a question box provided, into which each member dropped her piece of paper asking the question that was perplexing her most, connected with the above-named subjects. This was the style of query: "How best to prevent cut-worm in a garden?" "What is the best time to hatch chickens and how late in the season is it profitable?" "Is it best to change garden plots each year?" etc.

Two ladies were deputed to draw out the papers and read one question at a time. Then ensued an interesting and profitable discussion, each member giving others the benefit of her experience.

The meeting was conducted as usual by the president, Mrs. S. Gehman, and a collection was taken up for the Y.M.C.A.—Mrs. J. Thompson, secretary, Aldersyde U.F.W.A.

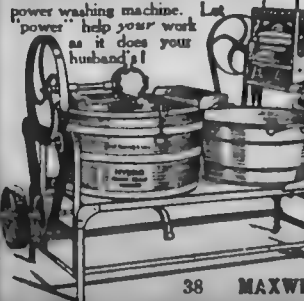
Right Sort of Members

The Sexton Creek local of the U.F.A. formed a Women's Auxiliary, the first meeting for organization being held in February. It was decided to hold the meetings at the homes of the different members every other Thursday. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Coover; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Vincent. Besides a board of directors a committee to visit the sick was appointed. It was voted that this organization was to do its part in Red Cross work, the secretary to get information, and, if possible, supplies to make dressings. The materials came back very promptly and are now being made up.

An original paper on a subject of interest to all is read at each meeting. Our membership is small, but it is growing, and growing with members who have the ability and interest to

Just Put Clothes In—the Washer Does the Work

If you have a gasoline engine—if you have electric power—then no longer need you even work the lever of a hand-power washing machine. Let power help your work as it does your husband's!



Of course you realize that a washing machine, even run by hand, is quicker, easier, better than washing by muscle-power. But here's a washer that does everything—all you have to do is "turn on the juice."

Maxwell

Power Bench Washer

—will do the washing while you do other work! No need to watch it—it can't go wrong. It will do the wringing too. Easy to operate—simple and strong in construction—perfect in mechanism. Made in one-, two-, or three-tub size; operated equally well by 1/6 h.p. electric motor, or any gasoline engine. Write us to-day for full particulars—it will be time well-spent.

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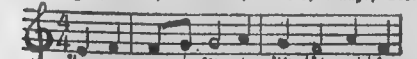


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make this auxiliary a success and an influence in the community.—E. J. J., Coultas, Alberta.

Splendid Year's Work

The Annual Meeting of the Caldervale Homemaker's Club, was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Potter, on March 27. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. R. A. McLeod; vice-president, Mrs. George Bennett; secretary-treasurer, Miss Clara Sharmar; club reporter, Miss Edith Bennett. The club begins the year with a membership of 13.

The following is the report given by the secretary-treasurer of the work done during the 15 months ending March 27, 1918:—

During the 15 months there have been 14 regular and five special meetings held. At eight of these meetings the time was spent in quilting, with just a few minutes for business. At the rest it was usually business first and then a short program. At all of them a social time was spent over the cup of tea provided by the hostess. As a result of our labors ten quilts were made which, when sold, brought in the sum of \$54.00.

A collection for the patriotic work of the club, taken up at each regular meeting, amounted to \$81.60.

In June the club sent Mrs. E. J. Smith as their delegate to the convention at Saskatoon, of which she gave an interesting report at the July meeting.

In July the club sent a number of articles to the Red Cross Exhibit at the Provincial Fair at Regina, and were fortunate enough to secure a prize of \$3.00 for a dressing-gown made by Mrs. Beattie.

At the Caldervale school picnic in July, the club took charge of a booth and cleared almost \$100.00 for the Red Cross Fund.

During the 15 months the following articles have been made and sent to the Red Cross Society: 54 pairs of socks, nine trench caps, 10 pairs wristlets, 22 suits of pyjamas, 17 housewives, four mufflers, three flannel shirts, two dressing gowns, one pair of bed socks, 12 dozen cheesecloth handkerchiefs.

Also 85 pairs of socks have been bought and sent out as field comforts to our Canadian soldiers in the trenches. Besides this the club has packed and sent out to the boys from our own district who are at the front, 78 boxes and two comfort bags. Most of these have safely reached their destination and have been gratefully acknowledged.

Twice, during the 15 months, the club has sent out an appeal, by letter, to the men of our district, with the result that the sum of \$150.85 has been donated to help with our patriotic work.

The total amount of money raised was \$484.40, of which over \$400 was used for patriotic purposes as follows:—To the Canadian Red Cross Fund, \$96.00; French Red Cross Fund, \$7.25; Belgian Relief Fund, \$25.50; Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund, \$50.00; Materials for Red Cross Work and Field Comforts, \$114.16; Boxes to France, \$91.91; Overseas Y.M.C.A. Fund, \$25.00; making a total of \$409.82.—Clara Sharmar secretary-treasurer Homemaker's Club, Theodore, Sask.

Club Briefs

A meeting of Suster U.F.W. was held on April 10, at which Sunday School Work and Church Work were the principal subjects discussed. The matter of Red Cross work was also taken up. This local held a supper last March for the benefit of the Red Cross at which \$40.45 was taken in. The school children provided a very interesting entertainment on this occasion, under the able direction of Miss N. Reist, to whom great praise is due for the manner in which it was conducted.

Mrs. I. H. Lewis has sent us a brief report of the activities of Willow Hollow U.F.W. during the first few months of 1918. During February and March the members sewed 265 articles for the Red Cross, besides which \$11.20 was donated to the Belgian Relief Fund, \$21.00 to the Red Cross and \$24.00 to the Halifax School for the Blind.

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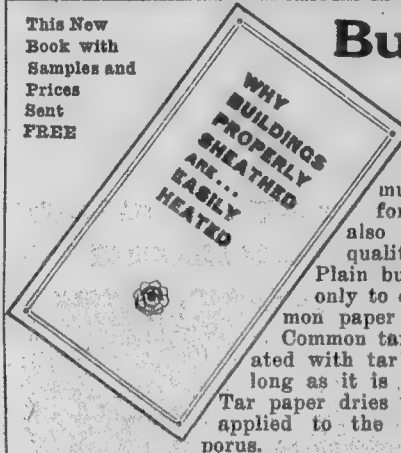
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Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

THE new contest on the school holiday time is, I believe, going to be the best contest yet. So many boys and girls have such good reasons for wishing their holidays at a particular time. You may send your story in as late as May 31. If you have not already written do so at once.

Blue Cross contributors this week are:
Edna Hicks, Red Deer, Alta. . . \$0.25
Annie Law, Fries P. O., Sask. . . 25
—Dixie Patton.

A Rabbit Hunt

A friend of mine and myself went for a rabbit hunt. We each had a 22-rifle including cartridges. We did not have far to go. The first rabbit we saw I shot at, but the bullet buried itself in the tree behind it.

Then Garnet, my friend, shot and hit it in the head. We hung it on a tree and went on. We did not get another shot for some time. When we looked up we saw a hawk with a robin under his feet. Garnet shot but missed, so I shot and killed it, and the robin got away and we were glad it did. If not, the hawk would have eaten the robin. It was getting around supper time, so we started for home. When we went to get the rabbit Garnet shot, it was not to be found. So we had to go home without a thing. I hope to read the story of a Rabbit Hunt in The Grain Growers' Guide.—Van F. Peterson, Lacombe, Box 128, Alta.

My Good Time

I will be very glad when the first of July comes for then it will be school holidays. For then we can go picking berries, and will not be so hot as in the school. I like going to school very much. Last summer we went up in the Jack Pines to pick blue berries, and we got about two bushels of berries. That will be just about the time berries will start too. And I can go to them.

My teacher is talking about getting up a school picnic, would not I be glad! Some of our cows have little new calves. We will soon have some little chickens,

then I can feed them. Then I can find lots of little birdies' nests. But of course I would not steal their eggs. I hope I will see this in the paper.—Olive Mattinson.

My Turn Next

I am a great reader of your page and as soon as father is finished with The Guide I say, "Please father, can I have it next?" I think the Doo Dads are very interesting they do so many funny things. We live on a ranch and I keep a few rabbits but I have two special pets. One is a dog, named Major, and the other is a pet bunny. The Easter lilies are out on the mountain now so are the buttercups. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close. I am enclosing five cents for the benefit of some poor wounded horse. Will send more another time.—Edith Gates, Balfour, B.C.

Young Farmer

I have read the Young Canada Club for a while and I like it very much. I like the farm, we catch lots of gophers. It is the first time I have been on the farm; I think it will be interesting. I am going to have a garden and some flowers. We have set a hen now. We will soon have some little chicks, then I can feed them, and take care of them.

I have a sister and she helps me. The seeding is soon going to start, and everyone will be busy. We had a nice horse that I used to ride, but she died last Sunday. She had a little colt and it went away the other day, and has not come back, I think it must have been lonesome for its mother.—Ruth McGranahan, Ernfold, Sask.

A New Writer

I have been a member of the Young Canada Club for some time but I only wrote once since I became a member. I live on a farm, half a mile from the store and Post Office. We have been having very nice weather but it was raining here today. The snow is all gone. We are having our Easter holidays now. We live quarter of a mile from the school. I am 12 years old, and I am in Grade four. I have one brother and no sisters. I am sending 25 cents for the Blue Cross, wishing it much success. Hoping this letter will escape the W. P. B., I remain, Minnie McDonald, Fertile, Sask.

Winter Time

Hark do I hear
Some one say winter time is drear?
Why I think it's the merriest time
Of all the year.

When the little snowflakes fall,
You can fairly hear them call.
Then with sleighs and skates we go,
Across the ice that glistens so.

Oh! who could fear our winter time?
When you hear the sleigh bells chime,
And our cheeks are all aglow
As we tumble in the snow.

All the trees with snow are covered,
There the little snow birds hover.
Oh! the time it goes so fast,
Winter soon will be past.

—Verona Pendry.

Winter Days

Winter days are full of sport,
Children have not time for thought;
Off for a snowball fight they run,
Soon thinking of nothing but their fun.

Cold, dull or brisk or with snappy nip,
That gets your fingers and toes;
And girls and boys as to school they trip,
Often have cause to say "Oh!"

Skating, hockey and snowballs,
Often make you laugh;
For in all games, you meet with falls
That make you the centre of chaff.

The boys and girls are chaffing you
When you meet with a big hard fall;
They say that's only half the fun,
Though you throw them a hard snowball.

Thus in the winter's happy days
Children have great fun,
Making up all sorts of games and plays
How to defeat the Hun.

Winter days are full of sport,
Children have no time for thought;
Watching their laughter and their glee,
Thus winter days pass for you and me.

—Gladys R. Smith, Entwistle, Alta.

POLY GIVES AN EXHIBITION OF BULL-FROG BUSTING

A WILD West Show in the Wonderland of Doo! Whoever would have thought of such a thing! The rough rider is Poly. Ever since he saw the moving picture of Dashing Dick, the Cowboy, he has thought of trying to imitate him. There are no horses in the Wonderland of Doo so he had to get a frog to give his exhibition with. Poly, his twin brother, thinks he is a wonderful rider. He is rattling his pan and scaring the bull-frog to make it jump harder. The young fellow with the catapult is also doing his best to make things lively. Flannel Fest, the Cop, is right on the job to keep the crowd back, but some of the Doo Dads are in the way and they are likely to get hurt. That little fellow that has fallen in the water is getting a good sousing. See Percy Haw Haw. He is a great sport and is clapping his hands at this wonderful exhibition of Poly's. Old Doc Sawbones thinks there will be trouble. He is feeling his saw to see that it is sharp enough to make an operation. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, has been snoozing so long that a big spider has spun a web on him. The old lady Doo Dad and some of the Doo Dolls are looking on at a safe distance. They think that Poly is a very gallant young fellow. But the show is not over yet. When the bull-frog dives into that deep water hole what will become of its daring little rider?



The Value of the Gramophone

By Golan E. Hoole

ALMOST within the memory of men still living, the world has witnessed the application and development of new discoveries in science, and inventions in mechanics, that bid fair to revolutionize the life and customs of the rapidly awakening nations. Each discovery and invention in its turn has been hailed as a new wonder, and now appears the phonograph, or gramophone, by which are reproduced the tones and modulations of the voice or instrument, in speech, song and instrumental selections.

That a needle moving in a groove on a record should communicate such a variety of vibrations to a small drum or diaphragm, and should reproduce so faithfully every shade of tone quality and expression, is surely an object of wonder and delight.

The first flush of surprise and delight is now wearing away, but the instrument is fast forming a place for itself in the lives of all peoples from the frozen arctic circles to the sultry luxurious tropics and is exercising an influence in the world that the inventor surely scarcely ever anticipated or dreamed of. More than any other invention, the advent of the gramophone has been, and will continue to be, a priceless boon to the cause and progress of music in the homes of the people, especially of those who, on account of distance from musical centres or from pecuniary circumstances, are not able, but on very rare occasions, to hear the outstanding performances of great artists, or even those of a good standard by lesser known performers.

A striking feature of the gramophone is the pleasure it can give—for we can put on the kind of record that pleases us most—and still another is the lessons we can learn from its use. Do we wish for light catchy music, or some rag-time melody with its peculiar rhythm and accent, a comic song, or even a dance? Or, do we, for the time-being, incline to music of a serious type—a pianoforte solo by Paderewski or Pachmann, or a violin excerpt by Elman, Kreisler or Heifitz? We can have our choice. A wide selection of records by world famous players and singers is available and suited to our various tastes.

The Principles Governing Music

"How can I learn to sing or play like that?" "What must I do to develop my own powers?" "What are the principles which govern the formation of beautiful music?" are the questions that must haunt the day-dreams of many a young, aspiring music lover. These are the searching questions which every music student must face, in his longing for musical expression. If he is able to take lessons he follows the directions of his teacher; if not, he must glean a hint here and there, always asking questions from more advanced musicians and doing a power of thinking on his own account. We are not now speaking of the boy or girl who is sent to take lessons in music and who takes every opportunity of evading the daily necessary practice, but of one whose soul has felt the call of life's springtime and, like the birds, must needs express himself in music.

Musical sounds are entirely mechanical; therefore, they can be examined, understood and mastered. The spirit makes use of these sounds to express itself, but can only do so when the mechanical part of music is under command. If we wish to fly, we must first learn to control the mechanism of the flying machine. In like manner, we must know how to control the mechanics of sound. Let us, therefore, consider first the elements of song. Vocal sound is formed by pressing the air from the lungs through the vocal chords situated in the larynx, or "Adam's Apple," thus producing a series of vibrations which we use generally in the form of speech or song. If we can talk we have the basis of song. Song is merely a developing and lengthening out of the

sounds of speech, only that song is moulded into certain definite forms of melody, time and rhythm that all may recognize and repeat. Every song has a melody or tune; the notes are varied in length, some long, some short, and all follow each other in a rhythmic swing and at a pace accommodated to the meaning of the words and of which the composer generally gives an indication.

These three details: Time—or the length of various notes; tune—the rising and falling of the melody in the scale; and rhythm—the swing or accent of the musical phrase, form the first group of the elements of music; these can be learned from any music primer by anyone of ordinary intelligence.

Next in order come: Diction—or the distinct enunciation of words; nuance (light and shade)—or the gradual changing from soft to loud and vice versa; and tone-quality. Diction, nuance, and tone-quality are built upon the foundation of the first three elements. Without the first three, there could be no song, and without the second three the song would not be worth listening to. So far, all are mechanical and understandable. When we hear a song or a record, we can apply these principles as a standard of execution or criticism.

There is, however, still one more attribute of song, which is indefinable: it is of the spirit and defies dissection. It is expression. Expression is the conscious, or unconscious, play of the thoughts, feelings and emotions upon the mechanism of music or song, using this arrangement of sounds as a vehicle to transmit these feelings and emotions to another person or persons. For instance, we can say, "How do you do," scornfully, patronizingly, timidly, angrily, gently, sweetly, joyously, repellently, etc., or in a hundred different ways and mean a hundred different things: the words are merely a method of transference. So in song: the real singer uses the time, melody, rhythm, diction, nuance and beauty of tone to convey and intensify the meaning he wishes to express to his hearers. Now, let every would-be singer or player criticize any record by these seven tests, (if the record is an instrumental one, omit diction) and then apply the same tests to his own efforts; he will then soon find his own weak points, which he should lose no opportunity in striving to master. Much can be done by the student himself. He must have his own ideals and be prepared to tramp the road towards their attainment. The teacher may be consulted for directions as would a map or a fingerpost, but he can never carry the student on his back. Many students expect the teacher to do everything for them, but they never arrive anywhere. Not the road to high ideals he must tramp for himself, but he will always be in good company. On studying the seven principles of song, the student will find that, "beauty of tone," whether of voice or instrument, will be the one that will take the greatest amount of time and labor to master. This is where the advantage of good records by first-rate artists comes in: they make good models. A beautiful tone has two characteristics; clearness and richness. These are the qualities to be worked for and thoroughly blended. Some people imagine that the possession of a good voice is everything. It is certainly a great gift to have a good voice, but it is very much like having a section of good prairie land: it takes a lot of labor to break and cultivate it properly, and then only the best of seed used. A good voice needs lots of cultivation of the best kind and then the choicest of music to develop its usefulness; for it can easily be spoiled by injudicious training and made of no value whatever. If, however, we follow the promptings of nature, we shall not go very far wrong, because the voice soon cries out in reproach if we use it improperly.



Prof. Hoole

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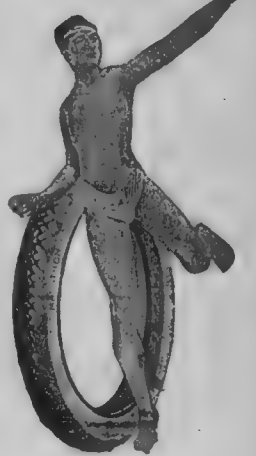
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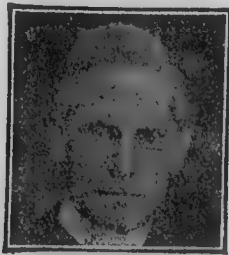
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IF I WAS A FARMER

If I was a farmer,
With fine horses and land,
I'd show the people around
Where a farmer should stand.

I'd plow up the ground
And work it down fine,
Then hurry around to get
My grain sown in time.

If it's April the first,
We don't want to wait;

If we do old Jack Frost
Will take it for bait.

I'd raise lots of grain,
Cattle, horses and pigs,
For I tell you it all helps
To make the pocket-book big.

So to get big production
Stand close by our side
And lend us a hand
So we don't slip and slide.
—A FARMER'S WIFE.

Week's War Summary

It is over two weeks since the Germans captured Mont Kemmel on the West front, south-west of Ypres. It was then thought that the British forces in the Ypres salient and towards the Belgian coast, might easily be obliged to withdraw from their positions through renewed offensive tactics on the part of the enemy from their point of advantage at Kemmel. But at every point since the date of the taking of Kemmel, the Germans have not only been held back, but badly repulsed on several occasions. At Loere, on the south arm of the Ypres salient, the most violent engagement of the past fortnight occurred, and the Germans were there utterly routed. Again at the last week-end, just north of Kemmel, the French were able to regain considerable territory, and take over a hundred prisoners.

Over the greater part of the west front, however, the German armies are inactive—ominously so, the critics say. The position is now that the Germans, determined to concentrate every available unit on one enormous offensive, are draining their country dry to force a decision before it is too late. The entente allies, on the other hand, are content to wage a purely defensive campaign while waiting for the arrival and organization of a powerful American army which may act on a self-supporting basis. They are opposing the sledge-hammer, massed blows of the

enemy with the smallest force capable of standing before such an attack, thus aiming at the conservation of reserves. The allied strategy seems to be that of wearing out the enemy to that state of exhaustion where he will be easily overcome by the British and French reserves.

At the present time, the German commander, seeing how nearly he is delivering himself to the allied reserve, has been compelled to accept temporary failure and call a halt. His position is tactically exposed in two dangerous salients on waterlogged ground. His countrymen are dangerously dissatisfied at the immense price for his failure to terminate their sufferings. His allies are on the verge of quarrelling and daily exhibit their growing dislike and distrust of the taskmaster who robs them of their lives and food.

Reserves Near Exhaustion

His reserves have nearly reached complete exhaustion. Those of the Franco-British are still in being, while the American preparations develop. The time draws closer when defeat is inevitable. Therefore, he must renew the offensive. His preparations proceed feverishly, but it may take months to properly organize such an offensive. He must be satisfied with what he can do in weeks. We may, therefore, expect a renewed furious onslaught before long. The enemy is so committed to his strategical plans that we may await his main blow on the Arras-Amiens front while necessity compels him to try to improve his position in the Lys sector. Another embarrassing development

for Germany, during the past week has been a violent counter revolutionary movement amongst the Ukrainians, who only a short time ago were so strongly behind the treaty of peace between Germany and Russia. The revolution in the Ukraine has become so serious for Germany that several detachments of Bavarian cavalry were dispatched from the West front to the East with orders to quell the trouble as quickly and effectively as possible.

Lloyd George's Victory

Not the least interesting feature of the past week's events, bearing upon the war, was the political sensation in Great Britain, created by certain charges against the present premier, Lloyd George, and his government, directed by General Maurice, the recent Director of Military Affairs at the British War Office. General Maurice, in an open letter to one of the London papers charged the premier and the chancellor, Mr. Bonar Law, with making deceptive statements regarding the military strength of the British armies on the west front. Mr. Asquith gave notice in the House of Commons of moving for an investigation. But when the day for debate on the subject arrived Lloyd George came down to the House of Commons, and personally replied to the Maurice charges, disproving them utterly, and winning a marked victory for himself and his colleagues.

Sow radish seed with onions, parsnip, or carrot. They come up quickly and mark the row, making it easy to cultivate early.

Tuberculosis of Poultry

So many subscribers have written The Guide recently regarding tuberculosis of poultry that Professor Hermer has been asked to describe this disease and its treatment.

The first symptoms of the disease are droopy condition, inactivity, ruffled feathers, comb turning dark or losing color, diarrhoea is usually present, and a strong thirst as well. The chickens gradually get thinner and also become lame in one foot. If the disease lingers on, the fowl will waste down to almost skin and bone. On making a postmortem examination you will find the liver covered with small white spots. There is no cure for this disease. It is largely a question of killing off all the diseased birds and burning the carcasses. Under no conditions, leave dead carcasses lying outside where other hens can run over them. Often in the early stages of the disease the fowls show no symptoms of it, and appear in good condition. This, of course, depends largely on the vigor and vitality of the bird affected.

In the proceeding to get rid of the disease the best plan is to thoroughly clean out the poultry house, removing a few inches of the old earth, if an earth floor is used, and put in clean gravel or sand. Whitewash the house, adding about five or ten per cent. creolin. Apply the whitewash hot if possible. We often find in a poultry house where a flock has this disease, that the roosts are arranged in ladder fashion, and the droppings having these diseased germs collect on the floor where the whole flock runs over them. In this way, the germs are carried about on the feet of the birds, and come in contact with the food which is later eaten, thus spreading the disease. We recommend having the perches running along the back wall of the house. Three feet off the floor make a platform three feet wide, and eight inches above this put in two perches the entire length of the house. This gives sufficient roosting space for the number of hens that should be accommodated in the house.

In addition to this, you should feed the flock some Epsom Salts dissolved in hot water and mixed in a bran mash, once a week for a month or so. See that everything is absolutely clean, especially the drinking pails and drinking water. Use air-slaked lime around the corners of the house, and on the dropping platform; also throw some around the outside of the house where the fowls are likely to collect. Whenever we find that a house has plenty of fresh air and sunshine, together with sufficient room for the flock, we seldom find this disease, so attending to these things may also help to get rid of it. It is largely a question of preventative methods as there is no cure for this disease.

EDMONTON EXHIBITION, JULY 8-13

In another column will be found the announcement of the Edmonton Summer Exhibition, which will be held July 8-13.

A number of special classes for children have been included in the prize list, the boys and girls competing to be over nine and under 17 years of age. \$800 is offered for a pig-raising contest, which calls for sow and litter farrowed this year; the litter only will be judged, 20 per cent. for number in litter, 80 per cent. for quality, uniformity and condition. The children need not necessarily own the sows, but must have cared for the sow and litter from May 15 to the time of the exhibition, feeding and fitting them, and must personally exhibit them in the show ring.

\$400 is offered for a children's colt class for foals of 1917; these may be pure-bred or grade, but must be sired by a registered stallion; two classes are offered—one each for light and heavy horses. As in the pig class, the children must assume complete charge of the colts on May 15, and personally exhibit them.

\$110 is offered in a butter-making contest for boys and girls, and there are other numerous classes, including sewing, cooking, and gardening, also school work.

The children have a chance to earn some money and at the same time increase their knowledge and experience by competing in these classes. The prize list will be ready for distribution by the end of this week, when copies will be mailed to anyone wishing them, by the manager, W. J. Stark, Edmonton.

GALLOWAY'S HEREFORD SALE

The first public auction of Hereford cattle held by Wm. Galloway, Waterloo, Iowa, and head of the Wm. Galloway mail order house of Western Canada, took place at Waterloo, Iowa, April 30 and was an unqualified success. Seventy-five head averaged \$710, a price indicative of high quality and popular at blood in the offering. One female sold at \$1,675 and one at \$1,400. Nine bulls averaged \$581 and 64 females averaged \$734. Prices were generally very uniform.

DUNLOP TIRES

What "Dunlop" Means

PEOPLE never speak of over-production in Quality, yet we might "trim down" "Traction" or "Special" and conscientiously sell them to you as good tires. But we could not still call them "Dunlop." That word in tire value means more than merely making a tire. It means a reputation for superior tire-making that embraces nearly a quarter of a century—a reputation which was obtained only by endless energy, and is maintained only by ceaseless vigilance.

"SPECIAL" - "TRACTION"

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, May 13, 1918

OATS have worked steadily lower in prices during last week. Offerings have been liberal and buying support has been only moderate. Sentiment in the American markets has been especially bearish on account of the large reserve stocks of oats and corn and the prospects for large crops again this year. It is generally conceded that previous high prices were the result of transportation difficulties and not of actual shortage. In the Winnipeg market there has been less bearish sentiment, but prices have declined for lack of support in either the futures or the cash market. All cash oats, except 2 C.W.'s have been applied on the May delivery contracts, and in some instances, holders of May futures have not been anxious for delivery of the oats so soon. Reports from Fort William and Port Arthur state the outward movement is heavy, and it is possible that depletion of stocks may be a steady effect on the market.

BARLEY—There has been no feature to the market. Offerings have been heavy and buyers have reduced prices ten cents during the week. Stocks at the lake front have been heavier this spring than a year ago, but are reported moving out rapidly.

FLAX futures show a decline of seven-and-a-quarter cents per bushel since a week ago. The daily markets have not shown any special feature and fluctuations have been narrow.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	7	8	9	10	11	13	Week	Year
								ago	ago
Oats—									
May	81½	81½	82½	80½	78	80½	85½	81½	
July	79½	80½	81½	79½	77	78½	82½	75½	
Flax—									
May	373	374½	376	374	370½	369½	377½	318½	
July	373	378	380½	378½	374	375	382	318	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, May 8, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	18,213	14,405	268,193
"	Oats	4,236	213,778	1,488,681
"	Barley	.....	6,186	22,567
"	Flax	.....	12,854	10,745
Moose Jaw	Wheat	9,040	32,908	532,478
"	Oats	57,610	82,208	1,173,998
"	Barley	.....	10,466	12,552
"	Flax	.....	8,891	9,207
Calgary	Wheat	33,998	18,890	367,097
"	Oats	50,643	71,127	1,128,395
"	Barley	344	1,829	103,837
"	Flax	.....	159	1,206

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, May 10

CORN—Good demand for milling grades; everything else unsaleable. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.58 to \$1.65.

OATS—There was a local demand at the Minneapolis May price. No. 3 white oats closed at 73½ to 74½; No. 4 white oats at 70½ to 73½.

RYE—A little better milling demand. Price up 3c. No. 2 rye closed at \$2.38 to \$2.55.

BARLEY—Very slow and 6c lower early. Malsters came in and market improved. Prices closed at \$1.15 to \$1.55.

FLAXSEED—No. 1 seed closed at \$3.95 to \$3.97 on spot and to arrive.

PREDICT BILLION BUSHEL CROP

Washington, May 9.—Hope for the billion bushel wheat crop, for which the government is striving this year, was strengthened Wednesday.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	T1	T2	T3
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year ago	300	297	292	280	255	200	...	...	...

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, May 7 to May 13, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS					BARLEY				Feed	FLAX		
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	Fd 3	4 CW	Rej.	1 NW		2 CW	3 CW	
May 7	178	81½	78½	78½	75½	72½	150	145	120	116	373	370		
8	178½	81½	79	78½	75½	72½	140	135	110	105	374½	371½		
9	178	83	79	79	76½	73½	140	135	110	105	376	373		
10	179	81½	77½	77½	74½	71½	140	135	110	105	374	376		
11	179	78½	75½	75½	72½	69	140	135	110	105	370½	367½	345½	
13	179	80½	77½	77½	74½	71½	140	135	110	105	369½	366½	344½	
Week ago	177	85½	82½	82½	79½	76½	150	145	120	118	377½	374½	352	
Year ago	90½	47½	46	46	45½	44½	68	63	58	58	172	169		

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg	Calgary	Toronto	Chicago	St. Paul
	May 11	May 11	May 8	May 9	May 9
Cattle					
Choice steers	\$ 13.00-15.00	\$ 11.00-11.75	\$ 13.00-14.50	\$ 15.00-16.00	\$ 16.75-17.80
Best butcher steers	10.50-13.00	10.50-11.00	11.50-13.00	12.00-15.00	12.75-16.50
Fair to good butcher steers	9.00-10.50	7.50-10.50	10.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.50
Good to choice fat cows	10.00-11.50	8.50-10.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.50	12.00-15.00
Medium to good cows	9.00-10.50	6.50-8.00	10.50-12.00	9.50-11.00	9.75-12.00
Common cows	7.50-9.00	4.25-6.00	8.50-10.50	8.00-9.00	7.50-8.75
Canners	6.00-7.50	3.75-4.25	6.00-8.50	5.50-6.50	7.00-7.50
Good to choice heifers	11.00-13.00	9.50-11.00	10.00-13.00	12.00-14.50	12.00-15.50
Fair to good heifers	9.50-11.75	8.00-9.00	8.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-12.00
Best oxen	9.00-11.00	8.50-9.50	7.50-9.00	7.50-9.00	7.50-9.00
Best butcher bulls	9.00-11.00	7.50-8.50	8.50-10.00	10.50-12.00	12.00-14.00
Common to bologna bulls	7.00-8.75	5.50-7.00	5.00-8.25	8.00-10.00	9.00-11.50
Fair to good feeder steers	10.00-11.00	6.50-8.25	9.00-10.25	10.50-11.50	10.25-12.25
Fair to good stocker steers	9.00-10.00	6.50-7.75	9.00-10.35	11.00-12.00	9.50-11.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$120	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$90	\$100-\$135	...
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$85	\$50-\$65	\$70-\$90	\$65-\$90	...
Hogs					
Choice hogs, fed and watered	19.65	16.00	19.80	21.00	17.60-17.80
Light hogs	18.00-19.00	13.00-14.50	18.00-19.00	17.00-17.50	...
Heavy sows	15.00-17.00	9.00-10.00	18.00-19.00	15.50-16.00	...
Stags	11.00-14.00	6.00-8.00	16.00	16.00-16.60	...
Sheep and Lambs					
Choice lambs	16.00-18.00	11.75-12.75	15.00-17.00	19.50-20.50	16.25-21.00
Best Killing Sheep	10.00-12.00	8.50-9.25	13.50-15.00	11.00-13.00	10.00-15.00

mitting such shipment of wheat to be unloaded at a destination other than above specified.

2. That this order No. 44 is effective from May 10, 1918, and will remain in effect until further notice.

FLAX SEED PLACED

Lieut.-Col. Wayland has left on his return trip to Britain and thence to active service with the Canadian forces in France. His special errand to Canada was in connection with the distribution of flax fibre seed for the British government, of which due notice has been given from time to time.

Speaking on the matter, Colonel Wayland said: "I am delighted with the way farmers have taken hold of this matter, though frankly it is what I expected them to do. On my return to Britain I shall have great pleasure in reporting to the military authorities, at whose direction I have been acting, that all the seed has been placed with reliable farmers, men of experience who are keen to make a success of the growing in order to help the air service of the empire. We will have about 30,000 acres in the three western provinces and about 1,000 acres in Ontario. It is going in under the most favorable conditions and with good weather the returns should be excellent, at least we have the satisfaction of knowing that it got away to a good start."

FARMERS MUST SELL

Seen immediately after the issuance of the drastic regulations in regard to flour mills which prohibit any mill buying even one more bushel of wheat while they have ten days' grinding on hand, Dr. Magill, chairman of the board of grain supervisors for Canada, said the board is trying now to have all the wheat that remains of last year's crop in the three prairie provinces shipped from the farmers, either to the mills or to the representatives of the Allied governments.

It is believed that there still remains on the farms a quantity of wheat estimated at between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels. There is a great need that this wheat should be shipped at the earliest possible moment.

May Commandeer

It is the intention of the board of grain supervisors for Canada to ask authorities at Ottawa to take drastic steps to secure all the wheat remaining in farmers' hands after June 1. What these steps will be has not been intimated, but it is surmised that they will include commandeering of the wheat and possibly a reduction in the price of all the wheat commandeered after June 1.

While these steps are contemplated, it is the belief of the board of grain supervisors that if the farmers realized the urgency of the need, such drastic steps would not be necessary.

ONTARIO WINTER WHEAT POOR

Toronto, May 8.—C. F. Bailey, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, states that the outlook for winter wheat is bad. In a tour of 225 counties adjacent to Toronto he saw only three good fields. "Not more than ten per cent. of the wheat sown will yield anything," said Mr. Bailey. "Many of the farmers have sown spring wheat and others have ploughed up the ground altogether and are putting in oats, barley, or some other grains."

Mr. Bailey accounted for the poor showing of fall wheat as due to the lateness in sowing it last fall and adverse weather conditions. "One fact is very noticeable," said Mr. Bailey, "and that is the response of the farmers to the call for increased production. In the distance travelled I never saw so many acres under cultivation."

MUST RETURN FLOUR

The following wire was received at Winnipeg yesterday morning from J. D. McGregor, of the Canada Food Board:—

"Please give widest publicity to the fact that the order recently issued dealing with the hoarding of flour is most emphatic, and unless all consumers return surplus flour to dealers before May 15 they are subject to fines from \$100 to \$1,000 or three months' imprisonment, or both, the surplus flour to be confiscated to the crown. All police officers, Dominion, provincial or city police, have power to enforce the law and are ready to do so. Personally I would urge everyone to return the flour to their dealers before the fine and confiscation clause becomes effective on May 15. Ignorance of the law is no excuse."

"Any miller or dealer found encouraging excessive purchases of flour will be liable to the withholding or cancellation of license."

This last clause is evidently a special warning to millers and dealers due to the fact that within the last two weeks sales of flour from mills for domestic consumption have been much heavier than is usual at this season of the year.

MUST TURN IN SURPLUS FLOUR

According to orders issued by the Canada Board of Grain Supervisors, no mill can take in a bushel of wheat without permission from the Canada Board of Grain Supervisors and no permit will be issued to a mill that has ten days' supply on hand.

Drastic orders have been issued covering shipments from mills with more than 30 days' supply now on hand.

The action of the Board of Grain Supervisors in practically commandeering from the mills of Western Canada reserves of over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat meets with general endorsement by the millers, according to managers of some of the mills concerned. They agreed that the mills would not suffer any loss by the new arrangements.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

	Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, May 10, were:—	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain			
3 white oats	...	\$0.77½	\$0.73½-\$0.74½
Barley	...	1.05-1.40	1.15-1.55
Flax, No. 1	...	3.74	3.95-3.97

MUSSELMAN'S APPEAL

Regina, Sask., May 11.—Members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are being strongly appealed to by J. B. Musselman, central secretary of the association, to make delivery of all wheat stored on the farms immediately after the conclusion of seeding. The delivery of all wheat was not only a national necessity, but business wisdom, as it would be an awkward situation if the Board of Grain Supervisors were forced to call for reduction in price in order to have all the grain marketed, he states.

Similar appeals are going to the U.F.A. of Alberta and the Grain Growers of Manitoba. It is generally understood, however, that the main portion of the 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels estimated in farmers' hands is located in Saskatchewan.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, May 11th, 1918.

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports: receipts at the Union Stockyards for last week as follows: cattle, 2,861; calves, 325; sheep and lambs, 12; hogs, 6,743.

The run of cattle continues light and prices have been pretty well maintained on the best butcher steers. Cows and heifers are slower and prices have been reduced from 25 cents to \$1.00 a hundred on all the common grades. Stockers and Feeders are coming forward a little more plentiful, and we look for slightly lower prices, unless the demand increases, especially on the lower grades. The tone of the market was not so buoyant and a continued light run is the only thing that will prevent the market going lower. With a light run, choice veals are selling up to 15 cents and paid-fed stocker calves around 9 to 10 cents.

The hog market has held steady for some days at \$19.40 and \$19.50, with a firm tone. For some choice Selects, a premium has been paid amounting to from 10 to 15 cents per cwt. Market closed with hogs selling generally at \$19.75.

With continued light receipts the prices of ovine stock are firm at the following: lambs, 15 cents to 18 cents; sheep, 10 cents to 14 cents.

CALGARY

Calgary, Alta., May 11, 1918.

The United Grain Growers report this week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts were: horses, 380; cattle, 1,972; hogs, 2,187; sheep, 251. The corresponding week a year ago was: horses, 385; cattle, 775; hogs, 1974; sheep, 165.

The week's run of cattle turned out to be mostly stockers and very little good butcher stuff was on sale. We sold a few good steers for Mr. Wilson, of Irricana, at \$14.50, and this was practically the top of the market, but the bulk of the steers offered were not good enough to realize over \$13.75. We quote choice grain-fed steers \$13.75 to \$14.50; medium to good steers, \$13 to \$13.75; and common killers from \$12 to \$13. Fat cows and heifers were in strong demand and we sold out best stuff from \$12.50 to \$13, with medium cows \$10.50 to \$12; and common from \$8.50 to \$10. Bulls sold about the same as last week with the best bringing from \$9.00 to \$10. No oxen were offered but the good ones would sell readily at high prices. Veal calves are worth from \$11 to \$12. The trade in stocker steers was brisk and a considerable number changed hands at from \$9.75 to \$10.35, with yearling steers and heifers of good quality from \$45 to \$52.50, and common stuff \$5.00 lower. A number of thin stocker cows found a purchaser at from \$60 to \$70 but well-bred cows in good condition will realize more although the demand is not very brisk. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$11.

There was trading on hogs until Thursday and with most of the buyers keen after the good stuff, prices strengthened and we sold out hogs of that day at \$20.05, with a fairly heavy run on Friday the market held steady and \$20.05 was the prevailing price. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$15.85.

No fat sheep on sale. We quote fat lambs and wethers at \$16 to \$17, and fat ewes \$14 to \$15.

Judging from the receipts this week it would appear as though the bulk of the good beef has already been sold. We are of the opinion that a few loads of choice, thick steers would probably sell at even higher prices than have yet been obtained, but it is only a matter of a short time before prices will begin to decline.

PHILIX IS DEAD

On May 5, Layzell and Paris' champion Percheron stallion, Philix, for which they paid \$9,000 last fall, died at his stable in Calgary. Philix was six years' old. He was champion at the Chicago International last December, also at the Illinois and Minnesota State Fairs as well as at the Edmonton Horse Show this spring. He suffered his first defeat at the Calgary Spring Show in April when Carnoise, a son of Carnot, owned by B. H. Bunny, of Barsano, won the championship with De Lancey judging. The horse died of

Drastic Grain Orders

According to orders issued last week by the Canada Board of Grain Supervisors, no mill can take in a bushel of wheat without permission from the Canada Board of Grain Supervisors and no permit will be issued to a mill that has ten days' supply on hand.

Drastic orders have been issued covering shipments from mills with more than 30 days' supply now on hand. New orders read as follows, every order being signed in person by Robert Magill, chairman, and H. Tooley, secretary:—

Order No. 43

The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada. It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada: 1. That no flour mill in Canada, west of the Great Lakes, shall receive into their mill any wheat without securing a permit from the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada. 2. That no permit will be given to any mill that has on hand sufficient wheat to keep it in operation for ten days. 3. That this order, No. 43, shall be effective from May 10, 1918, inclusive, until further notice.

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, that the Northland Milling Company: 1. Shall ship to Fort William thirty-five thousand (35,000) bushels of wheat now held by them in the Dominion government elevator Moose Jaw, and that this wheat shall be shipped between the dates of May 9 and May 24, 1918, inclusive. 2. Shall not receive any further wheat into their mill or into the Dominion interior government elevators without the permission of the board of Grain Supervisors of Canada.

Order No. 37

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada that the

Hodley Shaw Milling company, of Medicine Hat, Alta.: 1. Shall ship fourteen thousand three hundred (14,300) bushels of wheat held at Dunmore on May 4, 1918, and also seventy thousand (70,000) bushels of wheat held in their Medicine Hat mill elevator on May 4, 1918, direct to the Maple Leaf Milling company, Kenora, Ontario, and that this wheat shall all be shipped between the dates of May 9, 1918, and May 24, 1918, inclusive. 2. Shall not receive into their mill at Medicine Hat any further wheat without the permission of the board of grain supervisors for Canada.

Order No. 39

It is hereby ordered by the board of grain supervisors for Canada: That the Quaker Oats Company, Ltd., Saskatoon: 1. Shall ship to Fort William, between the dates of May 9 and May 24, 1918, inclusive, twenty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-four (26,224) bushels of wheat held in their country elevators on May 4, 1918. 2. Shall also ship to Fort William between the dates of May 9 and May 24, 1918, inclusive, fifty thousand (50,000) bushels of wheat held in their mill elevator, Saskatoon, on May 4, 1918. 3. Shall also ship direct to their mill at Sudbury, Ont., between the dates of May 9 and May 24, 1918, inclusive, seventy thousand (70,000) bushels of wheat from the stocks now held by them in their mill elevator, Saskatoon. 4. Shall not receive into their mills at Saskatoon and Sudbury or in the Dominion government interior elevators any wheat without the permission of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.

Order No. 40

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada: That the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited: 1. Shall ship to Fort William from their country elevator stocks and from the Dominion Government elevators at Calgary, four hundred thousand (400,000) bushels of wheat between the dates of May 9th and May 24, 1918, inclusive. 2. Shall not receive any further wheat into any of their

western mills or the Dominion government interior elevators without the permission of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.

Order No. 41

It is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada: That the Robin Hood Mills, Limited, at Moose Jaw: 1. Shall ship to Fort William, Ontario between the dates of May 9, 1918, and May 24, 1918, inclusive, forty-five thousand (45,000) bushels of wheat held in their country elevators, May 4, 1918. 2. Shall ship to Fort William between the dates of May 9 and May 24, 1918, inclusive, eighty-five thousand (85,000) bushels of wheat held in the Dominion government elevator, Calgary. 3. Shall not receive any wheat into their Moose Jaw or Calgary mills or into the Dominion government interior elevators without the permission of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada.

Order No. 42

It is hereby ordered by the board of grain supervisors for Canada: That the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited: 1. Shall ship four hundred thousand (400,000) bushels of wheat between the dates of May 9 and May 24, inclusive, to Fort William. 2. Shall take this four hundred thousand (400,000) bushels of wheat from the stocks now held by them either in their Medicine Hat mill or in their country elevators or other positions tributary to Medicine Hat. 3. That whatever quantity of the four hundred thousand (400,000) bushels of wheat they take from their stocks now held in their Medicine Hat mill they will receive permission from the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada to replace, from the stocks held in their country elevators.

Robert Magill, Chairman.
(Sgd.) H. Tooley, Secretary.
Winnipeg, Man., May 8, 1918.

Patriotic Funds

RED CROSS FUND
Previously acknowledged\$ 7,005.56
Mrs. J. G. B. Swigart, Nightingale, Alta. 2.00
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 10.00
Total\$7,017.56

BLUE CROSS FUND
Previously acknowledged\$ 158.07
Edna Hicks, Red Deer, Alta.25
Annie Law, Frys, Sask.25
Total\$158.57

Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND
Previously acknowledged\$ 901.00
Bertha and Charlie McClellan, Candiac, Sask. 5.00
Mrs. A. K. Brown, Gainsboro, Sask. 5.00
C. S. Watkins, Langdale, Man. 50.00
George Watkins, Langvale, Man. 50.00
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 25.00
Total\$1,036.00

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND
Previously Acknowledged\$ 472.00
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 15.00
Total\$487.00

HALIFAX RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged\$ 212.40
Sanford. Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 5.00
Total\$217.40

AGRICULTURE RELIEF OF THE ALLIES
Previously acknowledged\$ 35.00
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 10.00
Total\$45.00

RETURNED SOLDIERS' FUND
Previously acknowledged\$ 25.00
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 5.00
Total\$30.00

HALIFAX BLIND ENDOWMENT FUND
Previously acknowledged\$ 363.80
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 15.00
Total\$378.00

POLISH RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged\$ 212.00
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 10.00
Total\$222.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged\$12,482.87
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 20.00
Total\$12,502.87

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND
Previously acknowledged\$ 210.00
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask. 10.00
Total\$220.00

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND
Previously acknowledged\$ 15.00
A Birthday Gift from D. C. D., Wileton, Sask. 5.00
Total\$20.00



72 Hours Plowing Without Stopping the Motor!

ON the farm of Mr. U. G. Stewart at Paris, Illinois, the Parrett Tractor gave a typical demonstration of its unusual serviceability. "My tractor worked uninterruptedly for seventy-two hours, without heating or any trouble whatever," said Mr. Stewart.

In the tough sod of the Northwest, the mucky ricelands of the South, the gumbo of the Southwest, in the most difficult soil and climatic conditions, the Parrett has for the past five years been giving wonderfully efficient service. We can prove that it will do the work on your farm and will sell you a Parrett under a rigid guarantee.

It will pull 3 fourteen inch bottoms—will operate a 20 to 26 inch separator, and do all kinds of belt work requiring equal power. No special hitch required. Burns kerosene and is so simple to operate that a boy can do the work which ordinarily requires a man.

Write us for further information.

PARRETT TRACTOR CO., 454 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
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Strictly New Laid Eggs Wanted in any quantity. If you are looking for a reliable market and want to feel confident at the time of making shipment that you can depend on obtaining the Highest Market Price (f.o.b. Winnipeg) the day your produce is received—moreover, that an express order will be sent per return of mail—make no mistake:—

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Manitoba Red Cross Fund\$ 49.70
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British Red Cross Fund 104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund 40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund 895.00
French Red Cross Fund 563.50
Soldiers' Families Fund 15.00
Total\$24,050.00

O. E. Funnell, Esq.,
Accountant, Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Gentlemen:—
I beg to acknowledge your favor of April 24, enclosing a cheque for \$170, kindly contributed towards the Blind Endowment Fund of Halifax by the subscribers to the Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg. Please convey the donors my sincere appreciation of their timely help. Upwards of 40 persons who lost their sight in the great disaster are now being trained in the School for the Blind, Halifax, or at their homes. With renewed thanks, believe me, Yours truly, C. F. Briggs, Sec. C.B.

Our Allies Must Be Fed

DESPITE war conditions, we have not as yet felt the pinch of hunger in Canada. Consequently, it is difficult for us to realize the grave need for increased food production in order that others may be fed. At no time is Europe self-supporting in the matter of food. After nearly four years of war, our Allies are living from hand to mouth, depending entirely on the safe arrival of food ships from across the Atlantic.

Because of our comparative nearness to our Allies, and because of our wide, fertile areas, this continent must continue to feed Europe. If we fail, hundreds of thousands of people may starve and our armies be denied a conclusive victory.

A bumper crop, a record harvest and increased meat production in Canada will be worth the winning of many battles to the Empire and our Allies at this critical period.

Increased Production Imperative

Canada must raise for export at least 250,000,000 bushels of wheat more in 1918 than in 1917, to enable the Allies to maintain even their present restricted rations.

They shall NOT starve!---
make that your slogan.

Plans have been formulated which, on the authority of The Director of Agricultural Labor, positively ensure that labor will be provided when needed, to harvest the maximum crop.

Authorities agree that the world-wide shortage of food will continue for years after the war. The farmer is assured a ready and profitable market for all the grain and meat that he can produce.

The Empire depends on the Canadian farmer to "carry on."



CANADA FOOD BOARD

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—makes the Farmer's home more bright and cheerful, more convenient and pleasant; saves money, time, labor, for all the family; brings joy and contentment in the knowledge that anything the big City offers is now within your reach. It will make your home a real home, one that will be appreciated and admired in and beyond your family circle.

The NORTHERN ELECTRIC FARM LIGHTING PLANT does away with the use of dangerous matches and coal-oil lamps. It is sturdy and compact, simple in operation—a child can attend to it. It is so designed as to give maximum efficiency at a minimum cost.

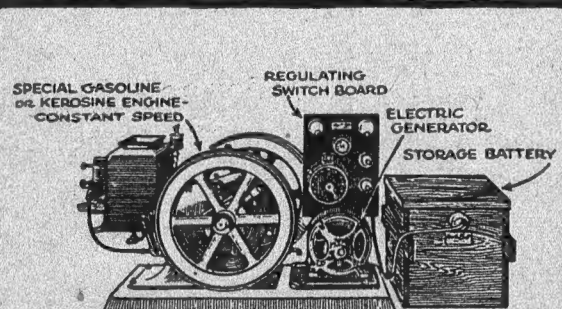
NORTHERN ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS are made in various sizes for individual requirements. If you have your own gasoline engine, we can supply you with an electrical generating unit separate, or the Plant illustrated below which includes the engine.

Write our house nearest you for illustrated booklet and complete information which we will gladly forward free of charge and without obligation to buy.



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